THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 23.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXII. NUMBER 13. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1875. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN.....11-8. MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 22ND MARCH.

THE WRITER of the Week in last *Saturday Evening's Englishman* says :

"Talking of Municipal affairs, I should think the public must have come round ere this to the views of the *Englishman* regarding the establishment of a Municipal Market. Meat is this year very much worse, and from fifty to a hundred per cent. dear than it ever was before; and I defy any one to point out one single practical advantage that we have gained from the new order of things.

Where are the croakers now, who inveighed against the Dhurmtollah Market?

A NEW French Bank, called the Hindu-China Bank, is to be established by the French Government at Saigon and Pondicheri.

A LADY CORRESPONDENT of the *London Examiner* makes a by no means lady-like proposal for the admission of the "shrieking sisterhood" into Parliament. Only householders being entitled to vote, and husbands being in possession of the privilege, there seemed no way of giving the necessary qualification to wives. The fair correspondent thus solves the difficulty. She says, we quote the *Army and Navy Gazette*, nothing could be more simple than her specific. If married women were allowed to vote as lodgers instead of householders, every difficulty would vanish in the following way. When possessing means of their own, they would qualify by paying their husbands a certain sum weekly as rent, receiving from them in return a written receipt. Armed with a bundle of these documents, the married woman would present herself at the polling booth, and after proving her *bona fide* character as a lodger, would deliver her vote. A little more difficulty would have to be encountered in the case of the portionless fair ones, but the author of the scheme is quite equal to it. "During the sweet days of courtship when the tyrant man is ready to promise anything to his future slave, the latter ought to appraise her services, and to stipulate for her remuneration before she accepts a master." In this easy way all married women would be enabled to exercise that dearest privilege of the wifely heart, the safe delivery of a—vote!

IT IS stated that Mr. Holloway, of the famous Holloway's pills and ointments, proposes to consecrate a quarter of a million sterling to the erection and partial endowment of a College for Women, on a grand and unprecedented scale. It appears that an estate of about 90 acres has been purchased at Egham on which a stately building will be erected in French Renaissance style, with accommodation for 400 resident students, and a corresponding teaching staff. The splendour and completeness of the proposed College and its equipments may be estimated from the fact that it is intended to expend £150,000 on the building alone.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, lately edited by Sir William Kaye, has an article on the administration of Kashmir. The writer says, "that not only is the ruler of that Sate not the monster incarnate his enemies would make him appear, but that he has, with the help of his able Chief Minister, Dewan Kirparam, done more to improve the condition of his extensive dominions in the years they have been under his rule than was done in British India in the half century preceding the year 1813, while it is beyond a doubt that Kashmir is, at the present moment, far in advance of any other native State." The writer points out *seriatim* the measures of progress adopted by the Maharaja, but we are surprised that he makes no mention of the services rendered to Kashmir by the Bengali Chief Justice Babu Nilamber Mookerjea.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Lieutenant Governor has re-considered his orders on the subject of the maintenance of the Law Class in connection with the Dacca College, and decided to continue it for the present. Mr. Secretary Reynolds in a letter to the Director of Public Instruction says :

"The former lecturers are unwilling to continue their duties on the terms offered to them, and the students and residents of Dacca have strongly represented the injury which will be inflicted on the college and the hardships to students of Law in the eastern districts generally, by an adherence to the orders of November last. The principal of the college has also stated that the students are willing that the fees should be raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per month. Under these circumstances the *Lieutenant-Governor* will not object to reconsider his former order. With regard to Hoogly he does not think that any case is made out. A Hoogly student can without difficulty attend law lectures at the Presidency College, and his doing so does not involve the necessity for his residing in Calcutta. With Patna and Dacca the case is different: but the Patna students have made no representation on the subject, and it does not appear that they are anxious to have the classes maintained on the old footing. The present orders, therefore, will apply to Dacca only; but the Lieutenant-Governor will consider the question of extending them to Patna also, if it is shewn that the students and residents desire that this should be done."

The Lieutenant Governor accordingly orders that the Law Classes are to be maintained on the present footing on condition that the fee for lectures be raised to Rs. 7 per month. This arrangement will continue till all students now in the class shall have completed the course. At the end of that time if the classes should still be unable to pay their own expenses, they will have to be given up.

TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH.

THE REGISTRATION STATISTICS throw some light on the pressure of the scarcity upon the people last year. We glean the following facts from the last Registration Report of Bengal :

"In the Presidency Division, the 24-Pergunnahs shows a large and general increase. The Registrar says that the scarcity has cut both ways; if it has diminished transactions of some kinds, it has increased the number of small bonds.

In Nuddea the Collector attributes the increase mainly, to the fact that an unusually large number of bonds has been executed by the cultivators to their mahajans for loans of money and paddy owing to the present scarcity.

In Jessore the Collector says, that the increase was merely the result of extension of the knowledge of the benefits. At Jhenida, however, the high price of food-grain led the agricultural class to take loans either in money or in dhan, and bonds were presented for registration in that sub-division in the month of March, and after the close of the year, in unusual numbers.

In Moorshedabad the increase exceeded 13 per cent. Mr. Warvell observes that it affected principally deeds of mortgage sale and lease of immoveable property. He writes :—

"I believe that some of the increase in the number of documents registered is due to the opening of these rural registration offices, and that they are much appreciated by the people at large."

"The increase in the number of registration of leases is probably attributable to the opening of the rural offices in the district; and the increase in sales, mortgages, and obligations for payment of money, may be ascribed to the failure of the winter rice crop in this and other districts, and to the consequent scarcity and dearth. The Special Sub-Registrar was frequently informed by the executants of such instruments that they were obliged to borrow for the payment of revenue and other demands in consequence of their inability to realize rents from their ryots in this time of scarcity. Although I believe that in a very few cases indeed has there been total suspension of demand, there can be no doubt but that the large majority of landholders, have been unable to realize their rents as in ordinary years. This circumstance would certainly press hard on the smaller landholders, and has probably conduced to some extent to the increased registration of obligations for payment of money of small amounts referred to above."

Rungpore has no less than 4,669 registrations, against 3,653 of the previous year. This increase of 1,016, or nearly 28 per cent., is principally found under sales and mortgages of immoveable property. Three-fourths of these affect property of less value than 100 rupees, and may fairly be attributed to scarcity.

In Patna, writes the Collector, the increase was under the head of sales, mortgages and zaripeshgi leases, and may doubtless in a great measure be considered attributable to the badness of the season, and to the difficulty consequently experienced by small landowners in paying their Government revenue and meeting other demands upon them.

In Gya the Collector observes, "the scarcity of money and the rise of prices have brought into difficulty the whole of the small landed proprietors, who have to a great extent raised money by the lease (sometimes by the sale) of their property or part of it, and the conditions of these leases clearly indicate the circumstances which led to their execution. Almost all provide for the immediate payment of a considerable sum as peshgi, with a mere nominal yearly rent."

Shahabad shows an increase of 12 per cent., which affects all classes of documents. Mr. Alexander thinks that the scarcity had a good deal to do with increasing the number of mortgages.

In Sarun the Collector writes "the increase is chiefly owing to the scarcity now prevailing throughout the district, in consequence of which advances have been made to the ryots and zemindars for the improvement of their lands and other similar purposes on registered engagements."

The Collector of Bhagulpore says, in Muddehpoora, too, the increase is attributed to the pressure of the scarcity in forcing persons to sell land or borrow money according to circumstances."

It will be seen from the above that the Famine of 1874 was not a myth nor a creation of official imagination. It was a melancholy and stubborn fact.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL did not like highly paid native officers, and his eyes were first turned to the unfortunate special sub-registrars. Their pay was reduced, and it was directed that the loss should be made up by commissions in order to give them a direct interest in their work. But this system has collapsed. The late Officiating Registrar General of Assurances says :

"With reference to this change in the form of remuneration I desire to record my opinion that the introduction of rural sub-registries has entirely changed the position of special sub-registrars in the majority of districts. On the one hand, the income of these officers from fees has been effectually limited; and on the other, their duties have been greatly extended. Formerly they simply registered documents; now they are in the position of inspecting and controlling officers. At the same time they are required to be frequently on the move through the districts to which they are attached, and to incur considerable expense in travelling, which the ordinary mileage seldom covers: in fact their responsibilities are quite as important as those of Deputy Magistrates, while their position is in many cases inferior to that of a Deputy Magistrate of the lowest grade, and they have absolutely no prospect of advancement."

We trust these remarks will receive due attention from Government.

THE RURAL REGISTRY OFFICES we are glad to observe have proved far more remunerative than had originally been supposed. Thus :

Monthly income.	Number of offices.	Monthly income.	Number of offices.
Above Rs. 200	... 1	From Rs. 51 to 75	... 11
From „ 176 to 200	... 3	„ „ 41 „ 50	... 6
„ „ 151 „ 175	... 6	„ „ 31 „ 40	... 7
„ „ 126 „ 150	... 9	„ „ 25 „ 30	... 2
„ „ 101 „ 125	... 14	Below „ 25	... 4
„ „ 76 „ 100	... 17		

THE FOLLOWING remarks of the Inspector General on the registration agricultural leases are interesting :

"The Registrar of Burdwan notes that the zemindars grant leases but prefer to leave them unregistered, so that if it suits them they may set them aside. The demand for land is said to be so great that the zemindars can make their own terms.

In Beerbhoom kabuliyats are registered in excess.

In Hooghly both counterparts and leases are generally registered.

In Nuddea leases are not generally granted, but kabuliyats are almost invariably executed.

In Jessore many counterparts are registered, but few leases; the zemindar is always anxious to have a registered kabuliyat.

In Moorshedabad zemindars exchange documents, but register the counterparts alone.

In Dinagepore the ryot gives an engagement but rarely takes a lease.

Ryots are, however, so much in request there that they seldom suffer by this.

In Rungpore leases and counterparts regarding small plots of land are rarely registered.

In Maldah the registration of leases is on the increase.

In Bogra many more kabuliyats than leases are registered. The scarcity is said to have brought the ryots to terms.

In Pubna the majority of the ryots do not receive written leases, new ryots receive a roka or amalnama, describing the plot they are to hold generally in a way insufficient for identification.

In Furreedpore cultivating leases are almost invariably registered with their counterparts, as they are exempt from stamp duty and a single fee only is charged for registration. In Mymensingh engagements between landlord and tenant are seldom executed unless there are disputes; but when executed, are generally registered.

In Shahabad, the Registrar says, cultivating leases and counterparts are few, but what there are the parties always register.

In Tirhoot engagements are generally executed by the ryots and registered, but leases are seldom granted.

In Sarun 2,394 temporary leases and counterparts have been registered. The Registrar says that these are nearly all farming leases, and that engagement between landlord and tenant are rarely committed to writing.

In Chumparun, on the other hand, the Registrar thinks that thousands of leases and counterparts are executed but not registered.

The Registrar of Bhagulpore observes that European zemindars and planters generally register cultivating leases, but native landholders much more rarely. He says that even where leases and counterparts have been registered, suits are generally based on the collection papers I find it difficult to believe that the civil courts, in cases where the terms of the lease are in question, systematically contravene the provisions of Section 91 of the Indian Evidence Act.

In Purneah leases and counterparts are not generally exchanged.

In the Sonthal Pergunnahs leases and counterparts are frequently exchanged and are generally, but not always, registered. Some counterparts render the leases liable for any new cess which Government may impose.

Mr. Beames remarks that cultivating leases and counterparts are rarely, if ever, registered in Orissa, and the greatest confusion exists in respect of the relations between landlord and tenant."

We are glad to observe that the practice of the interchange of agricultural leases is spreading.

IT WOULD seem that registration is likely to prove a guage of the morality of the people. We make the following extract from the Registration Report :—

"The Registrar of Cuttack writes :—

"During the year under report a mortgage bond of a very peculiar nature has been registered, by which one of the two executants, the wife, binds herself not to leave the station without the money-lender's permission till the whole amount of the consideration has been paid up by her husband, the other executant."

In Chittagong instances came to the notice of the special sub-registrar of agreements being executed by dancing girls and other young women of Muhammadan caste, in which the executant acknowledges that she has borrowed a certain sum from a certain person and agrees that until the amount be liquidated with interest she will remain in the house of the said person and do menial service. The sub-registrar remarks that when such a contract is once made, she will not be free

139451

during her life-time and virtually her liberty is sold for ever, like that of the slave girls of by-gone days.

In one case a prostitute or dancing girl executed an agreement to the effect that she had borrowed a certain amount from a Muhammadan, for which she would remain in his house for a limited period, and during that time whatever she earned would go to the purse of the person who lent the amount.

Such contracts are, it is said, frequently made, but the documents are rarely brought for registration.

THE FOLLOWING is the number of deeds relating to marriage among Muhammadans throughout the Lower Provinces :—marriage settlements, or kabinnamahs, 1964 ; deeds of divorce (talaknamahs), 138. The following are the only districts in which these documents are registered to any appreciable extent :—

District.	Kabinnamahs.	Talaknamahs.
Dacca	700	5
Noakholly	435	55
Backergunge	234	47
24-Pargunnahs	140	5
Chittagong	105	4
Calcutta	94	0
Tipperah	88	9
Mymensingh	77	3
Furreedpore	75	7

These facts shew that the new Mahomedan Marriage and Divorce bill, although a permissive measure, is not likely to prove a dead letter.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH MARCH.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ASSURANCES thus comments on the working of the stamp law :

"No less than 17 district officers have protested against the heavy fixed duties on deeds of gifts, exchange, and partition. These duties, being oppressive, are eluded by fictitious sales and the tariff, instead of adding to the revenue, tends to cause evasion. This the officers of Government, in default of specific proof, must practically sanction. A reduction of the duty analogous to that already effected in the cognate case of releases is imperatively called for, and might be made without legislation by an executive order of the Government of India."

THE PAPERS announce the death of Lord Lyndhurst at the patriarchal age of ninety-four. His lordship had drawn his pension of £5,000, a year as an Ex-Lord Chancellor for twenty-three years when he died.

A PARTY of physicians and naturalists at St. Petersburg propose to undertake a series of excursions into the interior of Russia for the purpose of collecting information on the popular medicines used in different parts of the country, the sorcerers and performers of the marvellous cures in vogue among the peasantry, and the drugs they employ. Such a Commission in India would be of great use.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE calls attention to the effect of a recent decision of the High Court of Bombay in shaking the security of the title on which a considerable part of the landed property within the town of Bombay is at present held, and thereby occasioning the probability of great, and in many cases, ruinous loss to the now *bona fide* owners of such property, who purchased the same for valuable consideration. . . . . Mr. Justice Bayley decided that a Hindoo taking the self-acquired immoveable property of his father under the father's will takes the same as ancestral property, and is not competent to alienate the same as against his sons having at the time of the alienation. The said decision was afterwards, on the 3rd of April 1874, affirmed by the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, and Mr. Justice Green, so far as such decision was to the effect above stated . . . Since the date of the decision, one single firm of solicitors has filed upwards of sixty suits in the High Court of Bombay to recover property, the title to which depends on an alienation by a Hindoo, who had taken the same under the will of his father, in whose hands it was, admittedly self-acquired property and capable of alienation to the purchasers thereof for valuable consideration. It is also believed that innumerable suits of a similar character will be filed in the High Court as soon as the effect of the said decision is more generally known.

MR. JUSTICE West in the course of his address to the boys of an English School said that an average native is in all respects equal to an average Englishman, and that if the latter maintains his supremacy it must be only by his heritage of the national character to which from his birth he has succeeded. He ought to have added that the difference was also due to the political institutions, which have existed in England, and which find no place in India.

DR. DUNCAN GIBB, read a paper upon "Longevity at five-score eleven years," at the Belfast meeting of the British Association, He quoted tables containing 84 instances of persons whose age extended from 107 to 175, 40 of these were under 130, and 44 above that age, and the author considered that three-fourths of the total number might be taken as correct.

ACCORDING to a return issued from the office of the Registrar-General, the estimated population of London is 3,356,073. The metropolis has an area of 122 square miles; it extends down the Thames from Fulham to Woolwich, and climbs the hills up to Hampstead on the north, and Norwood on the south side of the dividing tidal river, crossed by seventeen bridges, and partially fringed by a fine embankment. The mean elevation of the houses above Trinity high-water mark at the last determination was thirteen yards; but the elevation ranges from four yards below in Plumstead marshes to 143 yards in Hampstead above that mark. The hills are higher than the hills of Rome, the river at night reflecting thousands of lights eclipses the Tiber. The average daily supply of water is 514,296 metric tons, and the annual rateable value of property is £20,000,000 sterling. Last year the number of births was 121, 100 in fifty-three weeks, or 2,285 weekly, and as the deaths were 75,634, or 1,446 weekly, the excess of births over deaths was 44, 466 or 839 weekly.

THURSDAY, 25TH MARCH.

IT APPEARS from the death-return of Calcutta for the week ending the 13th March that the total number of deaths was 308. The deaths from small-pox were 66, and from cholera 48.

DEATH, says a contemporary, which cuts the knot of many a difficulty has come to the aid of Mr. Disraeli in Mr. Mitchell's case. An old man, wearied with the world and in feeble health, it was almost without his knowledge or consent that he was elected at first by the Tipperary constituency.

THE CABUL CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Public Opinion* hears that the troops which accompanied Sufdur Ali Khan to Herat, as well as those which were there before, have been ordered to return to Cabul.

WE LEARN from the same source that when Shah Ghasi Shere Dil Khan took possession of Herat, he imprisoned all the Sirdars who were attached to Sirdars Mahomed Yakub Khan and Ayub Khan, and intended sending them to the Amir of Cabul. Moostoufee Habeeboolla Khan, however, went to Herat and advised Shere Dil Khan to release them. It is rumoured that the Sirdars in question agreed to give the Moostoufee a large bribe in order to induce him to dissuade Shah Ghasi Shere Dil Khan from carrying out his intention.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT states that the property of the Raeeses and Chiefs who fled with Ayub Khan from Herat has been confiscated by Shah Ghasi Shere Dil Khan, and their families have been put under surveillance. Also that he has sent two of their number to go and persuade the runaway Sirdars to return to Herat.

ACCORDING to the *East* there were 30,000 visitors at the Chandranath Fair. The sanitary arrangements were good, only one fatal case of cholera being reported.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following mortuary return from the Suburban Municipality :

"The Mortuary Return of the Suburbs for the month of February 1875 shows the number of deaths to be 8,88 viz. 12 Christians, 589 Hindus, and 287 Mehomedans. The ratio of the mortality per thousand of the population per year is 41·43 and the causes of the decease were cholera 170, Smallpox 32, Fever 241, Bowel-complaints 194 and the rest from other causes."

MR. A. PHILLIPS, Barrister-at-Law, is to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal during the absence of Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy. Why has Mr. Ingram, who had once officiated as Standing Counsel, been overlooked? We cannot believe that his defence of Ameer Khan or his past connection with the *Observer* has influenced the decision of Government.

FRIDAY, 26TH MARCH.

IT IS STATED that Lord Nothbrook has issued a circular to the several local Governments asking them to show reasons why Government should be called upon to defray the petty expenses of the Churches in India. We hope His Lordship will boldly face the whole question.

A REWARD of Rs. 500 has been offered by the Assam Government for the recapture of a Madras native doctor called Kemble Francis, *alias* Kasim Ali, who escaped from the Dibrugurh Jail, where he was lying under sentence of death for murder.

WE ENTIRELY agree with the *Indian Daily News* and sincerely hope that the services which the editor of the *Saptahik Samachar* rendered to the cause of public morality in the Tarakeshur Mohunt Case will induce the native public to assist him in defraying the costs of his defence against the libel suit instituted by a member of the Progressive Brahmo Samaj.

RAJA RAMPUL Sing of Pertaubghur, a talookdar of Oudh, left for England by the last mail, accompanied by his Ranees.

MR. BLANCHARD, late sub-editor of the *Times of India*, has filed a suit against the proprietors "for breach of contract and wrongful dismissal." The case comes on next month.

MR. SERJEANT Ballantine arrived in India on the 18th ultimo and left on the 22nd instant. His stay in India will, therefore, have amounted to only 32 days : and his absence from London to within 70 days, and he has carried away it is believed about seventy thousand rupees. There was a great crowd of natives at the Apollo Bunder to see him off. He was presented with an address and Sanskrit verses, and was accompanied on board the steamer by a large number of people.

A REMARKABLE case lately came before the Gurgum Police Court. The plaintiffs were two European women, named Amelia Couch and Caroline Hand, who recently arrived in this country, accompanied by two Pathans to whom they had been married in Australia. The following statement presents the main facts of the case : Declaration made by Amelia Couch before Mr. Francis Gibbons, City Magistrate of the First Class at Kurrachee, on the 13th inst :

"I am 24 years of age and am a Christian. I was born at Falmouth Harbour, and believe that I am married to a Mussulman named Hajee Mherban, Pathan. I am not otherwise married. I was last in Australia, to which place I emigrated in 1864, from which time until sometime back, I remained in service there. I have no relations in Australia, but I have three brothers in England named John, Richard, and Robert; one of them is in Falmouth and the others are in Sheerness; they are men-of-war sailors. I have not heard from them for the last twelve months I left Australia in the mail steamer about five weeks ago in company with Caroline Hand and the two Pathans, to one of whom, I believe, I am married, and with whom I am now living. I made the acquaintance of this Mussulman about a fortnight before we left Adelaide, Australia. He asked me to go with him to his country, and I said that I would. We were then married. No ceremony was performed, but we went to the Scotch Church at North Terrace, and a certificate, which I produce, was given to us by a man professing to be a Christian Minister, but who is unknown to me. On learning that Hajee Mherband's country—Candahar—is not in British territory I do not wish to go there to live with him, although he has treated me very well, and paid my passage from Adelaide. I therefore wish to be sent back to Adelaide, but, not to my friends at homes. I have no money, and no property except some clothes and a ring."

The Magistrate practically dissolved the marriage tie. We do not know what right had he in doing so. He ordered that the petitioners should be treated as vagrants and sent back to Europe at Government expense. So the tax-payers of India should be made to pay for the follies of those women.

MR. G. L. NURSINGA ROW has come forward to bear the whole cost of converting the back water at Vizagapatam into a harbour. A railway of 65 miles in length is proposed in the direction of Raipore, the cost of which is estimated at thirty-two lakhs, and the Maharaja of Vizianagram offers to put down fourteen lakhs and pay six more in three years. The object of the line is to prevent the annihilation of the trade with the Central Provinces on the opening of the line from Nagpore to Raepore.

A PARIS theatre has reproduced an old melodrama which gives some episodes of the Indian Mutiny in a thoroughly Gallic costume. The Union Jack and the Tricolour wave nightly in friendly emulation on the boards of the Chatelet, and it is said that there are Frenchmen who do not hesitate to believe that Delhi really was stormed by their blue-jackets.

THE PIONEER'S Delhi correspondent gives the following description of the Viceroy's bearing at the Elephant procession, which heralded his Excellency's entry into the city of Delhi :

"The tremendous lord of elephants that bears our Viceroy is seen turning the corner rendered conspicuous by his huge dimensions, and distinguished from all others by the silver handled *chourie* carried by his mahout and the great umbrella spread over his rider. No one else is permitted to display these emblems of royalty ; only one umbrella is unfurled, only one yak's tail flicks away the presumptuous fly. As the Viceroy approaches, the crowd bends with one accord and every right hand is slowly raised to the forehead; but not a whisper is heard, no shout, no cheer. Silence is the grand conception of respect formed by the Asiatic. His Excellency appears gratified by the unequivocal expression of loyalty, and with uplifted hand, in oriental style, he returns the salutation of the multitude. As the Jumma Musjid is reached and all hats are raised, His Excellency, who wears political uniform, with the star and collar of his order, repeatedly bows acknowledgment. We have now a close view of the big elephant and his magnificent housings. A great cloth deeply wrought with gold nearly reaches the ground on either side, and falls in a pear-shaped projection gracefully over the monster's forehead. The howdah is of wood, covered with plates of solid silver, and lined with purple velvet; and a gilded crown and cushion rest upon what on carriages is known as the splash-board. A tiny elephant walks close behind carrying the ladder ; she is the page of the lordly Mammoth."

The word-painting, with which the *Pioneer's* correspondent has treated his readers, would not be unworthy of the great Russell.

SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH.

THE DANGER of Railway travelling. The *Behar Herald* says that a native, who was travelling by rail in the same carriage with an European, was not only assaulted, but thrown out of the carriage, while the train was in motion, between Patna and Futuah. Fortunately the man escaped unhurt, and the delinquent was arrested red-handed at the next station, and was found to be intoxicated. He has been sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment. We agree with our contemporary that considering the gravity of the offence the sentence was lenient.

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WE LEARN from the same paper that the Hindu zemindars and other gentlemen of Patna have formed themselves into an association called the *Behar Upakar Sabha*, with the object of ventilating the social and political grievances of the people of Behar. We wish the Hindus and Mahomedans had amalgamated and established one strong Association for the common good.

WE ARE SORRY to hear that none of the papers for Lord Northbrook's prize of Rs. 1000 for the best essay on Epidemic Fever came up to the mark, but not to disappoint the competitors His Lordship has given three prizes of reduced value to three good papers among the batch. Of these three, Babu Annadapersad Kastugiri's paper is the best.

IT APPEARS from an advertizement that Mr. Parker has retired from the proprietory of the *Indian Daily News* and that Mr. James Wilson has become the sole proprietor.

THE GOVERNMENT of India is beginning to take caution at the progress of Russia in Central Asia. It has interdicted M. Pierre Pachino, the Russian Traveller, from prosecuting his proposed journey to Tashkend *via* Chitral. Under instructions from the Government of India the Punjab Secretary writes to the Russian gentleman :—"you cannot be permitted to proceed on your contemplated journey from British India to Tashkend. Accordingly, the Commissioners of the Peshawur and Derajat Divisions have been instructed to take measures under the Punjab Frontier Regulation No. 8 of the 18th December 1873, to prevent your passing out of British Territory, and His Highness the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere has been requested to prevent your proceeding through his territories." It is stated that M. Pachino has left for Russia.

PARLIAMENT has passsed the Regimental Exchanges Bill. So the reform effected by one Session is neutralized by another. Are not the English people conservative to the backbone?

WE HAVE received a full report of the distribution of prizes to the girls of the Chorebagan Female School, for which we are sorry we cannot make room. Mr. Justice Phear delivered an interesting and practical address, from which we make the following extracts :

'It is, I confess, great disappointment to me, after nearly eleven years' experience in this country to find, that so little genuine anxiety is even yet exhibited by the Native gentlemen of the well-to-do classes of this great city for the education of their daughters, I say genuine, because although very many of them perhaps most of them, are not unwilling to send their female children to schools where instruction is given gratuitously, the experience of the Bethune School and others proves that even so small a schooling fee as Re. 1 or Rs. 2 per mensem is in a large degree prohibitory.'

'The fancy work of the children, which the ladies have been just now reviewing, is all very nice and good in its way. The possession of the accomplishment, no doubt, gratifies both parents and children. But I confess that I should like to see handiwork of more intrinsic value taught than this. Would it not be more useful in Bengali families that the children should learn the use of the needle in sewing and darning. All English, all European ladies are taught the use of the needle.'

'In this matter the ladies of this country have begun at the wrong end. I should say, learn the useful first and the ornamental afterwards, and if it be true that parents and guardians find it difficult for lack of means to give an education to their girls and only do so to the boys because in their case, it leads to material results and usefulness, I am entitled the stronger to insist on the importance of making sewing, hemming, stitching, darning &c. a substantive part of the instruction to be given to young girls.

We hope the managers of all female schools will act upon this practical hint.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals :—1. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with foreign countries &c. in the year ending 31st March 1874. 2. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Part I. No. 4. 1874. 3. Bandhub, a journal of literature and criticism in Bengali, vol. I. No. 9 for Falgoon, 1281 B. S. 4. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of November 1874-75 and for the eight months ending 30th November 1874-75. 5. *Susrata*. Translated and edited by Ambicacharn Bandapadhaya, No. 14.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1875.

THE BURMESE IMBROGLIO.

ANOTHER dispute with the Burmese! The difficulty, says the *Pioneer*, has arisen in this way: "As marked out by Lord Dalhousie's treaty the boundary line after crossing the Irrawaddy was to run due east along a parallel of latitude,—about the 18th,—until it met the River Salwen. That line is the foundation of the claim of our Government, but under somewhat peculiar circumstances the Burmese, our contemporary states, have begun to encroach upon it unfairly. It appears that the commissioners appointed to mark out the boundary, carried on the line without difficulty till they reached, at a point a little north of Toungoo, the line of hills which separate the Salwen from a river called the Paung Laung, on which Toungoo is situated. On the further side of these hills they learned that the country was inhabited by independent tribes, the Karenees, or Karens. The Karens objected to an arrangement by which their country should be cut in half to satisfy a treaty between Great Britain and Burmah to neither of which powers did they owe any allegiance. The boundary commissioners acknowledged the justice of this view, and communications were opened up with the Burmese Government, which ended in a joint recognition of the independence of the Karens. Our line was taken south of their territory; the boundary of Burmah was carried north, and a little block of country on the right bank of the Salwen was thus left to the undisturbed enjoyment of its own sovereign tribes. The Government of India it is said would have done nothing to interfere with the perpetuity of this arrangement, if the Burmese Government on its part had respected the compact; but their northern neighbours the Karens have for some time been suffering encroachments, and the Burmese, remonstrated with on the subject, have advanced an altogether new view of the situation. They pretend now that the Karen country belongs to them, and that the boundary line between British and Native Burmah runs south of that territory. It is added that when the Burmese Envoys were lately at Calcutta, although their visit to the Viceroy was merely of a complimentary nature, some reference was made, at their desire, to the Karen boundary question. We are told they were prepared to accept a partial compromise of the difficulty so far that they would have agreed to a joint commission for the demarcation of a boundary, but they would give no promise. that pending its proceedings the political *status quo* in the Karen country should be respected."

The above we may consider is the official version of the dispute. We do not wish to form hastily our judgment upon the merits of this quarrel, for we are not quite sure whether all the facts of the case are before the public. But the *Pioneer's* statement suggests a few questions. It would seem that the boundary line was drawn south of the Karen country, when the dispute first arose some years ago. The present question as it appears from the above statement is not the settlement of the boundary dispute but the independence of the Karens. Now, we cannot understand why our Government should trouble its head about the independence of the Karens. Our Government did not interfere when the Panthey Rebellion occurred. Lately it enterred into a treaty with Siam for the maintenance of friendly relations with the Chief of Zimmay. It did not then raise a question as to the independence of Zimmay. So far as we can see the sovereign tribes on the British frontier in Burma are a source of trouble to our Government. We think it would conduce to our advantage if we could hold the Court of Ava responsible for their good behaviour. It is certainly more advantageous to maintain our relations with a regularly formed Government like that of Ava than to deal with wild and savage tribes having no responsible Government. We do not believe that our Government covets extension of territory in Burma. As for the question that the Burman Government had before acknowledged the independent of the Karens, we submit that it is a matter between the Burmese and the Karens. We have only to look to the protection of our frontier, and if that is secured we do not see any reason why we should meddle about matters, which do not concern us in the least. The *Pioneer* says that "the movement of the Burman Government is aggressive, and that trumpery as the substantive value of the interests at stake may be, it is manifestly impossible for the British Government to put up with." We cannot agree with this dictum. No one meddles with our Government when it pursues an aggressive policy, and why should it consider it manifestly impossible to put up with such a movement on the part of a foreign nation. If peace on our frontier be not imperilled by the action of the Burman Government, why should our Government plunge into a war with it? Our honor is in no way compromised. Sir Douglas Forsyth has carried an ultimatum to the Court of Ava, and we do hope that his mission will result in peace. The idea of a war is not very agreeable to the tax-payers of India, and we are therefore naturally sensitive when a question of such an extreme issue arises. We are as jealous as any Englishman can be of the honor of our Government, but as tax-payers we cannot but feel anxious when war is talked of on grounds which in no way affect us. If war with Ava be considered justifiable because it threatens the independence of the Karens, we should not have kept quiet when the Amir of Kabul regardless of the protest of our Government has kept Yakub in imprisonment. In fact in the latter case the honor of our Government was directly concerned. We hope there is no missionary question at the bottom of the Burmese imbroglio, for we believe Christian Missionaries covet the field in the land of the Karens.

His Majesty the King of Burma, we are willing to admit, if the accounts of Englishmen, who have visited his territory or come in contact with him be true, do not bear a very high character. His own country is misgoverned; he is said to be a puppet in the hands of his ministers, and his attitude towards the representatives of the British Government has not always been flattering. Some of the Indian papers have gone to the length of connecting his Government with the late unfortunate accident to the Younan expedition. A fair exposition of this case has been given in the columns of the *Friend of Burma*. Referring to the tragedy at Manwyne that journal says, "that an act committed out of Burman territory should be at once laid to the charge of the King of Burma especially after he had offered every help in his power—even an escort to the confines of his own territories, appears to us as reasonable as to accuse the King of Timbuctoo of it." Dr. Anderson's Report on the Bhamo Mission furnishes a key to the opposition offered to the Younan expedition. He thus alludes to the obstructions offered by a Chinese merchant to the Bhamo Mission :

"During the first fortnight of our sojourn, there this man and the other leading Chinese evinced a deep interest in all our movements and in the objects of the Expedition, and used every argument in their power to dissuade us against attempting to enter China; and when we tried to reason them into the belief that we might possibly succeed, we were told that what princes had failed to accomplish, it was folly on our part to attempt. Under all this show of interest there was strong current of vigorous opposition, and to hide it they professed great friendship, and even invited us to the theatricals in their temples, during which they feasted us in grand style on a variety of preserved fruits and delicious biscuits known only to celestials, on samshu and tea, followed by the inevitable pork, and samshu varied with tea, rice and pork, the changes again rung on pork tea, samshu, and fowls. Failing to influence us through such media, and finding that we were still determined to go forward, they at once threw off the mask of friendship, and took active steps to prevent us accomplishing the end we had in view. We anticipated the opposition of the Chinese from the very first day we set foot in Bhamo, so were not at all surprised at its assuming the form which it did, when they found that they could not cajol us into a quiet abandonment of the mission. When we reflect that the monopoly of the trade has been held by them for centuries, and that they are farsighted enough to perceive that if the market there, and in the country to the east, were thrown open, they would certainly be undersold by the wealthy merchants of Rangoon, and that their high profits would be irretrievably lost, we need not wonder at their raising the cry that their craft was in danger, and at their uniting to a man to ward off the impending danger. Only one course now remained to them by which they could ruin our enterprise and they unhesitatingly resorted to it. A Chinaman, named Leesetai, who had fomerly held an important official position under the empire, before the Mahomedan rebellion in Yunan, and who still maintains his allegiance, had established himself as an independent chief along the line of march the mission was to traverse on its way to Momien. To this man, the Chinese, whenever they became aware of our unalterable resolve to go forward, addressed letters, imploring him on no account to allow us to proceed beyond his fortress, and to attack our party. *I am not disposed to regard this as a very unjustifiable proceeding on their part when we remember the deep stake they had in our failure*, and also that we had an armed party of men with us, which doubtless led them to believe we had come prepared to meet with opposition."

The *Friend of Burma*, from which we quote the above, thus comments upon it:

"Now we do not mean to say that the above gives the true key to the matter of the tragedy but it affords to us the most plausible way of accounting for the opposition met by an Expedition the success of which must so seriously injure the prospects of the Chinese community of Bhamo. This Leesetai referred to, appears from all accounts to have become a rob-

ber chief since the suppression of the Panthay rebellion on account of the Imperialists not having rewarded him for his aid according to his own wishes. In his designs against the first missions he was frustrated by the brave and energetic Panthays but now that this unfortunate people have been swept away and superseded by a supine Chinese Government, a repetition of such designs would stand a much greater chance of success. To attempt to put them in force they have also a much greater temptation this time in the way of loot than was offered them on the former occasion. To this conclusion we are the more inclined inas much as, if our information be not incorrect Col. Browne has been pestered by all the chiefs thereabouts, both in and out of his way, with demands for a share of the presents he took with him, of which exaggerated accounts had no doubt preceded the Expedition. One of our contemporaries dwells upon the singularity of coincidence which we ourselves fail to see viz,. the departure of an embassy from the King of Burma to the Chinese Court a few days before our Mission started. Now this embassy was one sent in return for another which came from Pekin and instead of preceding the British Mission by a few days only it was by a few weeks so that if it could prove detrimental to the British Mission it should have done as much also to Mr. Margory who arrived in Bhamo after the Burmese embassy started but who notwithstanding his not having concealed his intention of returning with the Mission reached Bhamo unmolested, receiving every attention and demonstration of good feeling from the inhabitants on the way. As to Major Sladen's report that an order was given by the Burmese Government that his expedition *was to be allowed* to *proceed but not to return* we entertain the gravest doubts as to its reliability, not so much from any doubts as to the truthfulness of that officer which we have no reason to call in question but from the fact of Dr. Anderson one of the most candid, liberal minded and far-seeing of narrators who wrote nothing apparently except of what he was perfectly sure, not mentioning anything about Major Sladen's report, as well as from the fact that so grave a matter, if well founded, must have necessitated an explanation being demanded from the King of Burma. We do not see how it could well have been avoided. Yet no explanation even was asked which leads us to believe that Major Sladen's report of the matter in question was looked upon at head quarters as based on mere hypothesis or conjecture. Our opinion of Major Sladen is a high one but like all men he has his weak points, and we have ever deemed him as having a "King on the brain" in which he is unfortunately not singular. Even were his Majesty so thoroughly a monster of iniquity as some make him out to be, the best way to hound him on to commit excesses of brutality is to adopt the plan of some of our contemporaries egged on by correspodents who at his court will kneel, flatter, live on him or receive his bounties and then villify him. Were he as bad as he is represented sufficient abuse has been heaped on him as to have with any other monarch occassioned Mandalay to be the unsafest place for Europeans. Give the d—l his due, is an old saying (implying a sense of fair play to an enemy,) for even he is said not to be so black as he is painted."

We do not believe that our Government entertains the feeling, which has found expression in some of the Indian papers on the subject, or that that feeling has any thing to do with the present movement regarding the boundary dispute.

THE BATTLE OF THE BUSTEES.

LAST Wednesday was a grand field-day with the Calcutta Justices. The battle of the bustees waged loud and long. Both parties, that is the Ministerialists and the Oppositionists, had mustered strong, but there were so many dubious men, chiefly representing the Crescent, that the Opposition could not fairly rely upon their own strength. Hence the sharp artillery of facts and arguments levelled by Babu Rajendralala Mitra with remarkable precision and wonderfully sustained force for more than an hour had very little effect. The combatants had come prepared to bear the flag on one side or the other, and when the leaders of the Opposition saw their numerical weakness, they were compelled to make a compromise, however conscious they were that reason and right were on their side. Various proposals were made but not accepted; at last a make-shift was suggested, which did not satisfy any body, but which was agreed to as an inevitable necessity. Thus ended the battle of the bustees.

Apparently the dissenting members of the Bustee Committee were the vanquished parties, but their defeat was more apparent than real. In Committee they had gained almost every important point they had fought for. The Chairman had insisted upon 12 feet road, but he ultimately agreed to 9 feet, which the dissenting members had proposed. At the public meeting the Chairman again proposed twelve feet and backed the recommendation of the Engineer and the Health-Officer for 20, 15 and 12 feet roads according to the area to be improved, but he was again obliged to yield and accepted nine feet road. Then the dissenting members proposed that no hut shall be at a greater distance than 50 yards or 150 feet from a road, while the Chairman accepted the Engineer's recommendation that the distance should not be greater than 120 feet. In the third place the dissenting members had contended that the roads shall remain the private property of the owners, while the Chairman supported the recommendation of the Engineer and Health-Officer that the roads should be treated as "public thoroughfares," but the meeting decided that they should *not* be regarded "public thoroughfares." As regards minor improvements, the dissenting members are not much at variance with the majority. The recommendations of the majority are as follows:

"*3rdly.*—That all the waste land, not let to tenants, should, when reasonably practicable, be raised, drained and brought to a proper level.

4thly.—That low marshy lands and small stagnant ponds should, when reasonably practicable, be filled up.

5thly.—That filthy unwholesome tanks should, when reasonably practicable, be filled up or improved.

6thly.—That the landlords be made to understand, that they are personally responsible for keeping all waste unlet lands in a proper state of cleanliness."

We only hope that the Justices will carry out the proposals in the spirit in which they have been made.

The most serious defect in the scheme of the majority, which was accepted by the Justices, is that it leaves the initiation of improvement to the Municipality. The Justices are to make plans and the owners are to carry them into execution, and in default the Municipality is to do the needful. The dissenting members, however, proposed a self-acting scheme. Their suggestions were thus summarized:

'1*st.*—That the proprietor of every *bustee*, exceeding two biggahs in area, provide and keep in repair a sufficient number of ronds not exceeding 9 feet in width across its length and breadth, so that no hut may be at a greater distance than 50 yards from the nearest road. The roads to remain private property being intended for the use of the tenants and Municipal officers and conservancy carts. The proprietors will have the right, on giving one month's notice of closing these roads, whenever the sites are required for building manufactory and other purposes. Each road to have sufficient space at its end for the turning of conservancy carts

2*nd.*—That in the event of the proprieters failing to do the needful, the same may be executed by the Justices under Section 129 of Act VI. of 1863 at the cost of the proprietors; provided that whenever it will be necessary to pull down huts of the ryots for the making of such roads, the Justices shall pay compensation for the same.

3*rd.*—That where there may be several *bustees* in the same neighbourhood, and a common thoroughfare is deemed necessary for giving access to conservancy carts for all those *bustees*, the road being intended for the common good, the expenses be borne by the Municipal Fund.

4*th.*—That the materials of all mounds, high banks, and sites of old ruined huts, whenever available, be employed in filling up ditches, low grounds, marshes and ponds, and that whenever the Justices have earth, Town sweepings, or other rubbish to spare, the same be devoted to the filling up of such ditches, &c., free of charge, and every endeavour be made to fill them up as soon as practicable.

5*th.*—That the Justices cause the sites of all such old drains as are no longer required for drainage to be filled up and converted into roads.

6*th.*—That the Justices do establish latrines in the neighbourhood of all large *bustees*.

7*th.*—That the Government be addressed to invest the Justices with power to introduce the halalcore system of scavengering into every *bustee*, and also to bring under their control, by the issue of licenses, all places where horses or cattle are kept for hire or trade.

8*th.*—That with a view to ascertain what would be the best way to improve the *bustees* at a reasonable cost, the Justices undertake to lay out two *bustees* on behalf and at the expense of a porprietor.

9*th.*—That estimates and specifications be prepared and submitted for sanction to the Justices in Meeting for a sufficient number of public thoroughfares, to render the *bustees* of the Town easily accessible for conservancy purposes, and to improve communication and ventilation.

10*th.*—That the Justices appoint a standing Committee to take into consideration all plans for the improvement of *bustees*, and report thereon to the Justices at Meeting.'

We could not conceive what objection could be taken to such reasonable and moderate proposals; they were simply an expansion and improvement of the scheme proposed by the majority. The difference was this—that what was required of the owners being definitely settled, these would be in a position to carry out the desired reform of their own motion, that very small bustees would be left to the operation of the conservancy law for improvement, and that compensation should be given for property, which would be taken for public good. The Chairman said, that these proposals sought to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of the owners on to those of the Municipality. On the contrary we maintain that they meant that each party should perform the duty devolving upon him—the owner should do what appertained to him, and the Justices what appertained to them. This was an equitable division of responsibility, but unfortunately the Justices did not accept this view and unless it be modified by the action of the standing Committee as each case will arise, it will be a source of great injustice and oppression.

Fairly analyzed the bustee question resolves itself into one of improved drainage, and we are surprised that this view was altogether kept out of sight by the Justices. This point has been clearly elucidated by the Engineer in his rep[illegible] on third class sewers. First is the question of the privies; the majority insist that there shall be no private latrines in the bustees, but the Engineer says:

"There can be no doubt that the wisest plan would be to abolish privies in *Bustees* entirely, and in their place to erect latrines which should be resorted to by all of both sexes, but is this practicable?—and would the European poor, who are not imbued with the caste and other prejudices of the native, take readily to such a scheme? It is doubtful, if they will not, then those who prefer to indulge in the luxury of a privy, which shall be used only by the members of their families must be made to build them on an improved principle, and where practicable, to connect them with the sewer, and where not, to pay the Justices a certain fee which will cover the cost of removing the filth to the depot, especially devoted to the use of the *Bustees*. I believe that such a plan, if introduced, would tend greatly to reduce the number of existing privies; for all, but those who were poor but proud, or those who could afford to pay, would resort to the latrine."

Then the Gowallah bustees are certainly the most dirty. The Engineer remarks:

"Although not strictly a part of the drainage question, the completion of the 3rd class sewers will give rise to the question of how to dispose of the vast quantity of semi-fluid cow-dung which decomposes in, and fills up the ditches of all gowallah *Bustees*.

To allow this matter to flow into the smaller pipe sewers would inevitably choke them, owing to deficiency of water for flushing and small size of pipe; but the same objections do not apply to the larger brick sewers. There is a large extent of unoccupied land in the northern division of the Town adjoining the Upper Circular Road, where the gowallahs could be "planted out in the open' with abundant area to dry the cow-dung, and with the opportunity of disposing of the semi-fluid matter into a brick receiving sewer.

The cattle in the gowallah *Bustees* in the centre of the Town are frightfully over-crowded, so that owing to want of space for drying the ordure, it stagnates and decomposes in ditches and cess-pools. It is absolutely necessary that a limit should be fixed for the number of cattle on a beegah of land.

It appears to me that if simple remedies like the above could be introduced, the Town would be much cleaner than it is at present, but it must be borne in mind the remedies are impossible until the thoroughfares and ditches are all sewered, and the water supply doubled, then it will be possible to do much."

Thus the question of Bustee improvement is a question of improved drainage. Let the Justices do their duty with regard to the last, and it will be then fair and right on their part to insist upon the owners to do their duty with regard to the first.

The last meeting of the Justices was remarkable for two things. The Chairman shewed his old fire, but he was met by a foeman worthy of his steel. The next noteworthy feature in the proceedings of last Wednesday was an unreasoning prejudice against the owners of property. The majority seemed to assume as if the landowners were the blackest sinners on the face of the earth. Their greatest sin was that they owned property, with which fortune had not favoured their opponents, and it would be no sin against the laws of God and man to despoil them of it. It was over and over urged that the owners were not opposed to improvement, all that they asked was that their rights should not be ruthlessly invaded and justice should not be withheld from them. But who would listen to such appeals to reason? The bulk of the Justices would not be affected if poor men's huts were pulled down, and one-fourth of an area confiscated on the pretext of making roads and path-ways. Would such violent spoliation of property be sanctioned in England? The debate in the House of Commons on Mr. Cross's English bustee bill shews what spirit prevails there.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

THE Indian Civil Service is a powerful oligarchy. From the days of the East India Company to the present time it has ruled India. It is undoubtedly a highly educated service, and it has certainly done great and glorious work in the East. But at the same time it cannot be denied that it is based on a monopoly, which is repugnant to every principle of justice and opposed to the spirit of the age. It is the inherent right of every natural-born subject of the Queen to serve his country, if he possesses the necessary qualifications. The British Government has always recognized this right as an abstract principle, but in practice until lately it altogether ignored it. So far back as 1833 Parliament passed a statute declaring that British subjects shall be eligible to the public service of India without distinction of country, colour or creed, but until 1854 the Indian Civil Service remained a close preserve. All the appointments were given away to the sons, nephews, or other nominees of the Directors of the East India Com-

pany; not one native was admitted within the sacred pale. The conscience of England was at last roused in 1854 when the service was thrown open to public competition. Even then the barrier was not wholly removed; the preliminary condition to open competition was that all candidates must appear at the examination to be held in London. The result was that not more than one Indian candidate could be induced within the first ten years to undertake the venture. The expense trouble and risk attendant upon competition under such a condition far out-weighed the problematical advantage. At last a few enterprising youths from Bengal and Bombay went up for the examination and succeeded. All honour to those youths for the courage they showed and the sacrifice they made for vindicating the national claim and capacity; but their success has not remedied the original injustice. A few philanthropic gentlemen in England still urged the hardship of compelling Indians to come to a distance of 10,000 miles, away from their parents, relatives, and friends, at considerable expense and sacrifice, for the purpose of playing a game of chance. Her Majesty's Government admitted the injustice and hardship and moved Parliament to pass the Act of 1870, which authorized the Indian Government to appoint natives to the Indian Civil Service without requiring them to pass the competitive examination in London. It gave power to the Government of India to frame rules for their admission, which should be laid before the Secretary of State in the first instance for submission to Parliament. Nearly five years passed away, but the Government of India framed no rules until goaded as it were by the Secretary of State. What these rules are we know not, and it is to be regretted that they have not been published in this country so as to give the people who are most deeply interested in them, an opportunity to make their opinions known. The rules it would however seem have come to the knowledge of the civilians, who have submitted a memorial to the Secretary of State. This memorial has not been published and we are therefore obliged to make remarks in the dark.

The *Englishman*, from which we gather the drift of the memorial, says that "the Statute of 1870 provided for the direct admission of natives of India to appointments previousiy held by members of the *Bengal* Civil Service." Our contemporary obviously means the *Indian* Civil Service, but let that pass. He continues: "Since it passed, public opinion both here and in England has rapidly tended in the direction of granting to natives of India a larger share in the administration of the country. The Governor General in Council, acting under repeated orders from the Secretary of State, has now framed rules for giving effect to the Statute. Accordingly, the framers of the memorial which went home a fortnight ago, had to face not merely the technical objection of having lost their *locus standi* by their own *laches* at the proper time; but also the far more serious difficulty of appearing in the character of monopolists, who oppose their selfish interests to public feeling and to a recognised necessity of the times." Our contemporary then observes:

"The memorialists disclaim with a judicious distinctness any objection to the admission of natives under the Act of 1870, thus in the same breath disarming the retort of their being opposed to the general sense of the country, and to some extent explaining away their absence of action at the time of the passing of that Statute. On this latter point, they urge that the assurance of the Secretary of State, together with the strong opinions recorded in Her Majesty's Indian Council on the Draft Bill of 1861, and the belief that it was not the intention of Parliament that the pledges under which officers entered the service should be broken, had created in them the conviction that the Act of 1870 would not be enforced in any way involving injustice to them, or reflecting on the good faith of Government. All that they now ask for is that, in giving effect to its provision, Government will do so with due regard to the pledges which it has already held out to the Covenanted Civil Service, and to the legitimate expectations to which those pledges have given rise. "They desire to offer no objections to natives of India being placed in such positions as Her Majesty may think fit; but they respectfully pray your Lordship that if the rules under the Act of 1870 are to take effect during the term of their service, the change may be made in such a way as to ensure your memorialists from loss, and Her Majesty's Government from all appearance of harsh dealing or of broken faith."

If the memorialists admit the abstract justice of the admission of natives into the Indian Civil Service, we do not see how they again complain of injustice to themselves flowing from that measure. The two statements are not compatible with each other. The memorialists quote a circular issued by the Civil Service Commissioners pointing out the advantages of the Indian Civil Service. Surely they do not seriously contend that that circular is a pledge of the Government that no other class of the Queen's subjects should be admitted into the Civil Service, that in short it should be maintained as a close monopoly for the benefit of middle class youths of England. Even if such a promise had been made, which we emphatically deny, it would have been grossly immoral, and such immoral consideration could not bind a just Government. It is true that certain appointments had been reserved for members of the Civil Service, but the Government has more than once admitted others not included within the sacred precincts of the celestial service. This has been notably the case in the newly acquired provinces, such as the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Assam. There military officers hold a large share of the appointments, which in the ordinary course of things should have been held by civilians. Lord Dalhousie would not however listen to the clamours of a clique, and made most of the appointments referred to. Lord Canning appointed Colonel Durand to be the Foreign Secretary, though this appointment was generally reserved for a civilian. It is observable that the civilians did not raise any objection when these appointments were made, and if there was any breach of faith on the part of Government, it was committed when the appointments were given away to military officers. Sir George Campbell to cover a most arbitrary act of his own lately appointed an injured uncovenanted officer to be the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary, though that appointment was invariably filled by a Civilian. It is somewhat strange that the civilians should have memorialized just when it is proposed to give a few Civil Service appointments to natives. This fact we confess is not a good proof of the sincerity of the memorialists when they state that they are not opposed to the admission of natives into the Civil Service. We need hardly add that it is quite competent for Parliament to change the laws it enacts, and if in its wisdom it has thought fit to declare that certain Indian appointments shall be given to the natives of the country, it is preposterous to charge it with breach of faith. When the Crown assumed the direct Government of British India, it distinctly declared that all classes of Her Majesty's subjects were equally eligible to the public service provided they were deemed qualified for the same. Nothing could be more broad, distinct, and emphatic than this declaration in the Royal Proclamation, and it is really astounding that the trusted servants of the Crown should charge it with breach of faith.

The prayer of the memorialists seems to be this. "All they ask," says the *Englishman*, "is that it may be carried out in such a way as not to infringe on vested interests or on rights based upon express guarantees. Perhaps the easiest solution will be one of those which they themselves suggest, viz., some additional inducement, "as has been done in the case of military officers," to retirement." So the general tax-payers must be sacrificed in order to put money into the pockets of the Civilians, who fancy that they would be wronged by the more enlarged admission of natives into the service. The scheme of Colonel's retiring allowances is a gross injustice to the poor tax-payers of India, who if they had a voice in the administration of the revenues contributed by them would not certainly have sanctioned it. The prayer of the memorialists is most selfish and immoral. Monopolists are always unreasonable, but little did we expect that men, who administer the government of the country, and represent the Queen, should themselves be so bigoted, unreasonable, and self-seeking.

THE ROAD CESS.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE gives credit to Sir George Campbell for the success which has attended the working of the Road Cess. In a minute dated the 1st September last, he says, "I have learnt from Government officers and from others that the introduction of the Road Cess has been accomplished with a completeness, facility, and benefit, which must be equal to the anticipations of its promoters, and especially of my distinguished predecessor." He continues: "The valuation and assessment have been affected with little friction or inconvenience to the people; landholders have offered no resistance, active or passive, to the operation of the Act; and when once the valuation has been completed, the cess has been paid regularly and smoothly, and its incidence has hardly been felt appreciably by any of the classes connected with the land." Sir Richard Temple is evidently not aware that the Government is indebted to a native gentleman of well known ability and experience for the self-acting machinery of the Road Cess—we allude to Babu Degumber Mitter. This gentleman in common with other landholders protested against the imposition of the Road Cess on principle, as involving a breach of the Permanent Settlement, but when the Government declared that it was determined to levy the Cess, they of course bowed to its decision. Sir William Grey then appointed a Committee in Calcutta to devise a scheme for the assessment and realization of the Cess, and called upon the British Indian Association to nominate a member. The Association returned Babu Degumber Mitter. There were two schemes then before the Government, 1st the imposition of an acreage rate proposed by Mr. Chapman, and the 2nd the assessment upon sudder jumma proposed by Mr. Buckland. Both these plans were open to serious objections, which we need not repeat. Babu Degumber Mitter recorded the following memorandum, which was made the basis of the deliberations of the Committee:

"It is not questioned, I suppose, that all lands, whether mal or lakhraj, are liable to the cess.

As regards mal lands, the cess should be levied upon the gross assets of every estate, that is, upon the amount realized from the tillers or immediate occupiers of the land.

To obtain the necessary data, the Collector should be empowered to call on those by whom the revenue of the different estates on his towjee is payable to produce within a specified time, and under certain penalties in case of default, the rent roll of the estate. Should the entire estate, or a part thereof, happen to be let out in putnee or ezara, the Collector, at the requisition of the zemindar, is to call on the putneedar or ezardar to file the requisite paper.

In the same manner, at the requisition of the successive superior landlord, each intermediate tenant is to be called upon to produce his own rent-roll, until a statement containing the rent payable by all the immediate cultivators or occupiers of the land of an estate is secured.

There could be no possible room for doubt that the return so made was, for the time being, a correct one, since by understating the rent the zemindar or his intermediate tenant, as the case may be, will be the eventual sufferer, as the rent roll filed by him will be referred to in suits for the recovery of the arrears of rent. In case of deterioration or enhancement in the assets from time to time, the party charged with the filing of the rent roll is to report the increase or decrease to the Collector, and the rent roll at the collectorate will be accordingly amended.

The gross assets of the district or sub-division (if for the better administration of the tax it should be found convenient to sub-divide the district into circles) being thus ascertained, the rate of assessment is to be regulated, from time to time, according to the requirement of the district or subdivision. Perhaps it will be convenient not to alter the rate of assessment until after the expiry of every five years.

The cess or assessment upon the gross rental is to be paid quarterly by the proprietor, he recouping himself of the same from his tenants, intermediate or otherwise. For default or delay in payment, the rules under which the dawk tax is now realized should be made applicable. The zemindar is to realize the cess along with the rent payable by the tenant, and under the same rules and conditions as he now observes in the recovery of the arrears of rent.

At first sight it might appear that the zemindar and the intermediate tenant would escape the incidence of the tax, and that it would fall entirely on the tillers of the soil; but it should be borne in mind that the latter, except in rare cases, are tenants-at-will, or with rights of occupancy only; any tax therefore upon their rents will have the effect of diminishing in that proportion their capacity to pay the zemindar, since in determining the rent, the tax levied will constitute an item of outgoings.

It is only in the case of tenures, with fixity of rent, that the zemindar really escapes the incidence of the tax; but considering the burden imposed upon him of paying punctually, under a severe penalty, the whole amount of the cess levied upon the estate, whether the same is laid waste by drought or devastated by inundation, the concession will hardly be appreciated as a boon, except perhaps in the case of such districts (three or four in number) where, in many instances, the whole or a major part of the estate is let out in putnee. As regards such tenures, it should also be recollected that the zemindar is simply an annuitant, and does not in the least benefit by any improvement effected on those tenures by the application of the cess.

With regard to lakhraj, the zemindar is to submit to the Collector the names of all the lakhrajdars in his estate, and they are to be called upon by the Collector to file rent rolls in the manner prescribed for mal lands. They are also to be called upon by an *Am Istahar* to file rent rolls within a certain time. As a check against omission to comply with the order, it should be provided that no lakhrajdar would be entitled to institute suits for the recovery of rent from his tenant unless the name and rent of such tenant appeared in the rent roll previously filed by him. The zemindar is to be empowered to collect the cess which may be imposed upon the lakhraj lands.

By the above scheme, the lands covered by the houses will be taxed with the cess. I would not therefore levy an additional tax in respect of them, nor would tax them separately. That would necessitate the retention of an expensive agency. The tax levied, even under close supervision, will be unequal in its incidence, vexatious, and utterly unremunerative.

DEGUMBER MITTLE

August 18th 1870

The scheme of Babu Degumber was so far modified in Committee that the incidence of the cess was equally divided between the landholder and the tenant and a house cess was imposed in addition to the land cess. But it was not adopted without great opposition on the part of some of the members of the Committee. Mr. Bell, then Legal Remembrancer, who was Secretary to the Committee, condemned the scheme as he considered it "unsound on principle and tedious, complicated, and impracticable in its details." He apprehended that it "would be exceedingly difficult to work it out, and that it would cause a great amount of irritation, and widespread discontent." The results shew who was in the right. Babu Degumber Mitter recorded an elaborate minute answering Mr. Bell's objections, which it is not necessary for us to quote. We cannot however resist the temptation of reproducing the following:

"I fully admit that the scheme of taxation adopted by the majority is beset with difficulties in working it out practically, but I do not believe the difficulties are such as ordinary tact and diligence cannot overcome. Nor do I believe that the irritation, heart-burning, and discontent, which the enforcement of that scheme is likely to cause, are at all comparable to what would be given rise to, under any scheme of taxation which did not contemplate for its ruling principle the distribution of the burden of the tax equally upon all. As for the delay which will be entailed in completing the assessment under the scheme of the majority, dwelt upon at such length by Mr. Bell, I am quite willing to admit it; nor would I grudge, were it even two-fold as much, if thereby I could ensure the attainment of a basis of taxation, which would produce the maximum of revenue with the minimum of injustice. But I cannot, on the ground or difficulty of serving notices, subscribe to the fairness, justice, or propriety of letting off those who are not easily accessible, and doubling or trebling the tax on those whom we can readily reach. This would be to cut the knot by a fiat of arbitrary power and not to unravel it.

"It is not to be denied that the scheme of the majority accepts the measure of the ryots's profits at cent. per cent. of the jumma on an assumption founded on the experience of the members. But I was not prepared to see it objected to on that ground by Mr. Bell, whose whole scheme is based on a series of the merest assumptions, in which one-tenth and ¼ are made convertible terms. Mr. Bell must be well aware that there is no possible means of ascertaining the profits of the ryots by written records of any kind, and it must therefore be taken at a guess whatever the scheme proposed; whereas in the case of zemindars and undertenants reliable papers are accessible, and it would be a mistake to reject them or to call for them, simply because we cannot have them in the case of ryots. The proposition formulated would amount to some thing like this. Reliable evidence cannot be had in all cases, therefore evidence should be altogether dispensed with. Nothing has been advanced to shew that the estimate of the majority is wrong. If it can be proved to be so, I shall be glad to modify it."

Thus the scheme propounded by Babu Degumber was accepted by the majority of the Committee, among whom none deserves greater credit than Mr. Schalch, who was Chairman of the Committee. We should observe that were it not for the cordial support which Mr. Schalch gave the scheme, we doubt whether it would have been adopted at all. Most of the district officers were at the time opposed to it, and some of them vented their feelings in the columns of the *Indian Observer*, which said that Babu Degumber had devised this impracticable scheme with the intention of bringing the measure into a dead-lock and consequently the Government into discredit with the people. But Mr. Schalch was firm—he knew what an admirable self-acting machine of assessment it would prove in practice. The Road Cess Bill was founded upon the report of the Committee, and though it fell to the lot of Sir George Campbell to carry it through the Council, the scheme was not his, and no credit is therefore due to him for the success which has attended the working of the Road Cess Act, and which Sir Richard Temple justly acknowledges in such glowing terms.

We should not, however, conceal that great dissatisfaction prevails among the zemindars in consequence of the obligation imposed upon them for the collection of the cess from the ryots. Many of them are losers by this arrangement, while if there be black sheep among them, who will abuse the power, the whole flock will have to bear the odium. But Babu Degumber Mitter was not responsible for this part of the scheme.

PRODUCE AND RENT.

THE Government will render a service to the country if it will institute enquiries as to the amount of produce per acre and the proportion the rent bears to the same. Sir George Campbell initiated these statistical enquiries, and the facts elicited are of great practical importance. We noticed some time ago the returns obtained from Jessore by Babu Ram Sunkur Sen. We propose to notice in this issue the statistics of Rungpore compiled by Babu Gopalchunder Das, Special Deputy Collector. Babu Gopalchunder says: "Owing to the different undulations of the country, occasioned by the annual inundations of the rivers, the productive power of the land varies considerably throughout the district, and even in a village the plains are found to be dotted by different sorts of soil. The proprietors of the estates do not let out their lands to the tenants unless they consent to take a proportionate share of good as well as of bad lands (ekkhanda dokhanda lands). The ekkhanda lands are those that yield only one crop, the dokhonda gives two harvests. Had not the proprietors taken such measures in the distribution of their land, it is hoped that bad lands would ever have remained fallow in the district. In other districts each sort of soil is rated according to its productive power and the nature of crop it yields; as, for instance, in Tirhoot, Patna, and Shahabad, opium lands are let out at Rs. 10 a beegah, whilst a paddy land goes for Rs. 3. In Rungpore, except in the zemindari of the late Baboo Prosono Coomar Tagore, the lands are not rated according to the remunerative crops they yield, but according to the number of harvests they produce, leaving the tenants at liberty to cultivate whatever crop they think most convenient and advantageous to their interests. Thus, it is difficult to find out a distinct rate of rents for a distinct crop, except in the cases of betel-nut and betel-leaf gardens. If an ekkhanda land goes for a rupee, the dokhanda would go for one to two. The outturn of an ekkhanda land in a favorable year would be 7 or 8 maunds a beegah, but a dokhanda land if cultivated with rice only, would in both harvests yield 10 or 11 maunds. The tenants, however, especially those who have one plough and a pair of oxen, cultivate a portion of their land with mixed crop in addition to their ordinary dhan." According to the Deputy Collector 73 per cent. of the area of the district is cultivated, rather a too high calculation. He says "that the quantity of land under cultivation is 1,765,264 acres. Of this, 1,263,266 acres are under rice (that is, land exclusively used for rice, some of it growing two crops, besides 275,067 acres which give one crop of rice, but which also gives second crops of other staples, and the average of which is classed under those staples); a very small quantity, not more than 84,000 under other food-grains; 117,569 under jute; 73,145 under oil-seeds; and 71,204 under tobacco." These figures refer to 1872.

The following statement gives the details of the crops in acres:

	Rungpore.	Pargunas recently transferred from Bogra.	Total
Area of rainy season crops in Acres—			
Rice ...	1,232,101 3 6	31,164 2 13	1,263,266 1 19
Fibres ...	115,605 3 31	1,963 0 18	117,569 0 9
Indigo ...	13,302 2 24	.....	13,302 2 24
Sugar ...	19,851 0 36	612 3 12	20,464 0 8
Vegitable...	14,951 0 16	288 1 20	15,226 1 26
Total...	1,395,799 2 33	34,028 3 23	1,429,828 2 16
Area of dry season crops in Acres—			
Wheat ...	34,817 2 30	292 2 0	35,110 0 30
Other food-grains ...	48,607 3 14	634 3 0	49,242 2 14
Oil-seeds ...	71,917 3 27	1,227 0 17	73,145 0 4
Tobacco ...	70,289 0 14	915 3 12	71,204 3 26
Total...	225,632 1 18	3,070 0 29	228,702 2 7
Homestead..	78,745 1 14	673 3 30	79,419 1 4
Grand Total	1,700,177 1 25	37,773 0 2	1,737,950 1 27

The present rate of rent per bigah paid by actual cultivators is as follows:

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
The first quality, awul	2 0	to 2 8
,, second quality, doem	1 8	to 2 0
,, third quality, soem	0 12	to 1 4
For fourth quality, chuharum	0 8	to 1 4
Homestead bausta	1 0	to 4 0
Ujar bausta	1 0	to 3 0
Garden, bagat	2 0	to 3 8
Grass, khar	0 12	to 1 8
Bamboos	0 12	to 1 8
Sugarcane	2 0	to 4 0
Baraj (pan)	2 0	to 5 0
Palan	2 0	to 3 0
Culturable waste	0 4	to 0 8
Deserted home-land	1 0	to 3 0
Jute	1 0	to 2 8
Mulbery (tuth)	2 0	to 6 0
Indigo (neel)	1 0	to 2 0

The following is a comparative statement of rates of rent and produce:

RUNGPORE DISTRICT—

			Rs.
Average rent per acre for land suited for ...	Rice	...	... 5
	Wheat	...	... 5
	Inferior grains	...	... 5
	Indigo	...	.. 5
	Oil-seeds	...	... 5
	Fibres	...	.. 5
	Sugar	..	... 5
	Tobacco	...	.. 5
			Mds.
Average produce of land per acre ...	Rice ... Paddy	...	21 to 30
	Rice ... Rice	...	12 to 18
	Wheat	...	.. 6
	Inferior food grains		.. 6
	Indigo	...	Bundles 100
	Oil-seeds	...	6 to 7
	Fibres	...	9 to 12
	Sugar (Gur)	..	30 to 36
	Tobacco	...	9 to 12

The following is a statement of the price of produce:

PRICE OF PRODUCE PER MAUND OF 80 lb.

District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.
Rungpore ...	Indigenous Rs. 1 to 2 a maund. Table rice Rs. 3 to 4 a maund.	Rs. 3 to 4 a maund.	...	Rs. 1 to 2 a maund.	...	Refined 18 to 20 Gur, 2-8 to 3 a maund.
General average ...	2 0	3 8 0	...	1 8 0	...	.....

Rungpore is an exporting district. The following statement gives the quantities of produce exported in 1872:

		Rs.
9,850,393	maunds of rice, at Rs. 1-6 per maund...	1,35,44,290
373,098	,, of jute, at Rs. 1-8 per maund...	14,59,617
208.317	,, of sugar, at Rs. 2-8 per maund ...	5,20,792
732,961	,, of vegetables, at Rs. 1-8 per maund ...	10,99,441
141,680	,, of oil-seed, at Rs. 5. per maund ...	7,08,400
265,002	,, of tobacco, at Rs. 5 per maund...	13,25,010
133,887	,, of other food-grains, at Rs. 3 per maund ...	4,01,661
	Total ...	1,90,59,241
Indigo ...	... ...	2,99,295
	Grand total ...	193,58,496

The value of the produce of the whole district being estimated at Rs. 3,93,00,398, and the area of the cultivated land being 1,658,533 acres, *minus* homestead lands, the average yield per acre is Rs. 23-11-1½ a year. It will be seen from the above that the proportion which the average rent bears to the average produce is less than one-fourth. It is observable that in temporarily settled districts the proportion of the value of gross produce of land appropriated by the State and the landlord is generally fifty per cent. or one-half. It will be interesting to enquire what is the rate of rent which the Government levies in Khas Mehals. We believe it generally comes to one-half.

INFORMATION FOR INDIANS PROPOSING TO STUDY IN ENGLAND.

THE COMMITTEE of the London Branch of the National Indian Association has prepared a valuable statement containing information on the subject of professional education in England. As it is calculated to interest our young countrymen who may wish to go to England for education or competition for the covenanted Indian services, we need make no apology in giving the statement *in extenso*:

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

OPEN COMPETITION.

The examination is held in London, usually in the month of March or April.

Any person desirous of competing at this Examination must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners (six weeks beforehand) evidence showing, (*a*) That he is a natural born subject of Her Majesty; (*b*) That his age will be over seventeen and under twenty-one a fortnight before the Examination. (N. B. in the case of natives of India, this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the presidency or province in which the candidate may have resided.) (*c*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for the Civil Service of India. Evidences of this must date not more than two months before the time for sending it in.

The Examination will take place in the following subjects. Candidates are ranked according to their marks; and the required number for each year are then selected, beginning with the one who has the most marks, provided they are in other respects duly qualified. The marks are as follows:

	Marks.
English Composition	500
English Language and Literature	500
History of England, including that of Laws and Constitution	500
Language, Literature and History of Greece	750
" " " Rome	750
" " " France	375
" " " Germany	375
" " " Italy	375
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1250

Natural Science ; that is, (1) Chemistry, including Heat ; (2) Electricity and Magnetism ; (3) Geology and Mineralogy ; (4) Zoology ; (5) Botany. 500 marks are allowed for each branch. In any two or more of these branches the total number of marks (for Natural Science) may be obtained. 1000

Moral Sciences	500
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	500

No subjects are obligatory.

Selected Candidates are on probation for two years, during which they have to pass four periodical examinations. The last of these examinations (called the "Final Examination") is held at the close of the second year of probation, and at this it is decided whether a candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

The number of candidates to be selected varies every year.

The fee for the Examination is 5*l*.

The expense of preparation for the open competition varies according to the method adopted. There are tutors who undertake the *whole* course of preparation, charging for each session (consisting of three terms) about 108*l*. Private tutors in *separate* subjects charge by the hour from 5*s*. to 1*l*. 1*s*. (for mathematics about 7*s*. 6*d*. the hour). College lectures may be partially resorted to, but private tuition is almost indispensable, especially in mathematics, for Civil Service preparation.

A stipend of 50*l*. is allowed to those who succeed in the competetive examination, at the end of each of the first three half years of probation, and 150*l*. at the close of the last half year.

Further information respecting the open competitions, and forms of application, may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Cannon Row, London S. W.

THE BAR.

Every person, not otherwise disqualified, who shall have passed a public examination at any University within the British dominions, shall be entitled to be admitted as a student at one of the four Inns of Court, without passing a preliminary examination. Other applicants for admission must pass an examination in the English and Latin languages, and English history.

After admission the student must keep twelve terms before he can be called. There are four terms a year, and a term is kept in eating a certain number of dinners in the Hall of the Inn.

Every student must be twenty-one years of age before being called to the Bar, and must pass an examination in (1) Roman Civil Law ; (2) The Law of Real and Personal Property ; and (3) Common Law and Equity.

Students who take honours in the Exmination may obtain a dispensation of two terms.

The sum of 150*l*., which has to be paid on admission, will cover all expenses (stamps and fees, public lectures. six dinners a term, &c.) But students who have passed a public examination at one of the Universities only pay 40*l*. on admission, and the rest on being called to the Bar.

If the student attends the chambers of a barrister, the fee is 100*l*. per annum. One year would generally be a sufficient period. There are also certain professors and tutors of law appointed, most of whose lectures may be attended free, and the rest on payment of five guineas per annum.

For further information regarding the Bar, application may be made to A. D. Tyssen, Esq., 40, Chancery Lane, London.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

There are three terms of eight weeks each in the year, and the course of study for an ordinary degree extends over three years. The expense at one of the colleges is from about 40*l*. upwards per term, but it depends on the student's mode of living. This mode includes private tuition. There are other expenses which are optional, but desirable in order to get the full benefit of college life, such as subscriptions to Book Club, Athletic Club, &c. Caution-money—15*l*—is required, but is returned when the student leaves the college. Some students are unattached, that is, they do not connect themselves with any college. These may find board and lodging at about 20*l*. per term, or rather less. Private tutors charge 8*l*, or 10*l*. per term for three lessons a week. There are also classes in most subjects at 1*l*. or 2*l*. per term. Students can also, while lodging separately, attach themselves to a college for tuition, the fees for which vary from 18*l*. to 25*l*. a year. The examination fees are 20*l*.

Students may keep their terms at one Inn of Court whilst they are at college, so that they can be called to the Bar at the same time that they take their degree.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

The Session opens at the beginning of November. The ordinary Academical Curriculum, with a view to a degree, extends over the four Winter Sessions. The expense for Class fees, Matriculation, &c., in the Course of Arts according to the curriculum, may be estimated at about 10*l*. 10s. per Session. The fees for separate classes range in the Faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine, from 2*l*. 2*s*. to 4*l*. 4*s*. each per Session. Summer tutorial Classes are open for students who attend a Winter course on certain subjects. Fee for each Class, about 2*l*. 2*s*.

Candidates for the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery are subject to the following regulations : 1. One of the four years of study required must be in the University of Edinburgh. 2. Another year must be either in the University of Edinburgh or in some other University. 3. Attendance for six winter months on the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, and, at the same time, on a course of Practical Anatomy, may be reckoned as one of such four years. 4. One year's attendance on lectures in the Hospital Schools of London, or at the school of the College of Surgeons in Dublin, or of teachers of medicine recognized by the University Court may be reckoned as one of such four years.

For the degree of M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine), three examinations ; the fees are 5*l*. 5*s*. for each. For the degree of C.M. (Master in Surgery) 5*l*. 5*s*. additional. For the M.D., 5*l*. 5*s*. additional to that of C.M., and also 10*l*. Government stamp.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The curricula of study and the examinations for the several degrees conferred are nearly the same as in the University of Edinburgh.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Examinations for Matriculation take place annually in January and in June. Those for B.A. and B.Sc. degrees (1st B.A. and B.Sc.) in July, and (2nd B. A. and B. Sc.) in October. For LL.B. in January. For M.A. in June

For Matriculation, the candidate must pass in the elements of English and Latin, and in any two of the Greek, German, and French languages ; in the elements of Chemistry (non-metals), of Natural Philosophy, and of Algebra and Euclid. Fee, 2*l*.

B.A. DEGREE.

For the 1st B.A. Examination, the subjects are Latin, Greek, French or German, English, and Pure Mathematics. Fee 5*l*.

For the 2nd B.A. Examination : Latin, Greek Grecian History, Mechanical and Natural Philosophy, Logic and Moral Philosophy, and Animal Physiology. Fee, 5*l*.

B.Sc. DEGREE.

For the 1st B.Sc. Examination : Chemistry (Inorganic). Pure Mathematics, Zoology, Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Natural and Mechanical Philosophy. Fee, 5*l*.

For the 2nd B.Sc. Examination : Geology and Palæontology, Logic and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry (Organic), Animal Physiology, Mechanical and Natural Philosophy. Fee, 5*l*.

M.B. DEGREE.

The Preliminary Scientific Examination includes : Inorganic Chemistry, and the other subjects for the 1st B.Sc. Examination, except Pure Mathematics. Fee, 5*l*.

1st M.B. Examination : Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Organic Chemistry. Fee, 5*l*.

2nd M.B. Examination : General Pathology, General Therapeutics and Hygiene Surgery, Medicine, Obstetric Medicine, and Forensic Medicine. Fee, 5*l*.

LL.B. DEGREE.

1st LL.B. Examination : Jurisprudence, Roman Law, Constitutional History of England. Fee, 5*l*.

2nd LL.B. Examination : Common Law, Equity, Real Property Law, Law of Principles of Evidence, Roman Law. Fee, 5*l*.

An interval, generally of one year's duration, must elapse between each of these examinations and its successor.

These subjects may be studied in the Classes of University College, or King's College, the scale of fees for which may be judged by the specimens given below. Most candidates for the B.A., B.Sc., and M.B. degrees will do without private tuition.

Detailed information respecting any of these examinations can be obtained on application to the Registrar, University of London, Burlington Gardens, London.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The Session is divided into three Terms : October 5 to December 18, January 5 to March 20, April 1 to June 9.

FEES FOR SOME OF THE CLASSES (ONE SESSION).

	£.	s.	d.
Mathematics	10	10	0
Applied Mathematics(Mechanics and Natural Philosophy), Physics, *each*	8	8	0
Latin—Practical Physiology—Chemistry, *each*	7	7	0
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Arabic—Persian—French—German, *each* ...	6	6	0
English Language and Literature—Sanskrit, *each*	5	5	0
Comparative Anatomy—Zoology—Practical Surgery, *each*	4	4	0
Botany	3	3	0
Ancient and Modern History—Geology, *each*	2	2	0

These fees if students arrange to attend through more than one Session.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Fees for the entire course of instruction.

	£.	s.	d.
First year	34	13	0
Second year	42	0	0
Third year	46	4	0

More detailed information respecting the classes of University College can be obtained from the Secretary, University College, London.

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON.

The date of the three terms and the fees for separate classes are nearly the same as at University College. The fees for matriculated students, i, e. for those who are admitted to a course of study, arranged with a view to University studies and Examinations, or to an independent liberal education, amount to about 37*l*. 6*s*. per annum, or 12*l*. 12*s*. per term, besides the matriculation fee of about 4*l*. This course includes English Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French and German, and Physical Science. There is a Department of Engineering, the whole fee for which is about 42*l*. per year.

There is an "Oriental Section" connected with the College for those who are Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and more particularly for those selected for the "Further Examination." The Professors in this Section combine lecturing with oral examinations. Gentlemen may be admitted as matriculated students, or as occasional students by joining any one or more classes on payment of the specified fees. Matriculated students pay 58*l*. *per annum* on entrance, or 34*l*. for each half-year. The fees for matriculation, which include the use of the Library, are 4*l*. 5*s*. 6d Matriculated students of this Department joining the Middle Temple, with the view of being called to the Bar, are exempted from depositing the 100*l*. caution-money (See the information given above in this Paper relating to preparation for the Bar.) Fees for separate classes, where students do not wish to matriculate, are for Oriental Languages, 13*l*, 13*s*. a year, or half of that amount for a half-year : 19*l*. 19*s*. for English, Roman, and Indian Law, 11*l*. 11*s*. for half-year): 8*l*. 8*s*. for Law of Evidence and procedure of the Courts of Law in England (4*l*. 4*s*. 6d. for half-year) : and the same for Political Economy.

Professor Howley, *Dean of this Section, will be happy to give advice, and letters may be addressed to him at* King's College London ; *and further information about the College may be obtained on application to the* Secretary, King's College, London.

MEDICAL STUDY.

Fees for the entire course of attendance in College or Hospital, prescribed for the Licenses of the College of Physicians, Diploma of College of Surgeons, and License of the Society of Apothecaries—about 100 guineas (extending over three or four years).

This sum is required for the course of medical study at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Thomas's, University College Hospital and other large Hospitals. At a few Hospitals, which are smaller, the fees are slightly lower. An open Scholarship in Science of 100*l*. is given annually at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and some smaller Scholarships are given at other Hospitals.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Candidates must be between 22 and 28 years of age at the date of the Examination.

They must send in proof of age, either from a register, or by the candidate's own declaration, according to a prescribed form ; a certificate of moral character from a magistrate ; and a certificate of registration of the British degrees diplomas, and licences possessed by a candidate.

The Examinations usually take place twice a year, viz. in February and August.

The following are the necessary subjects :	Marks.
Anatomy and Physiology	1000
Surgery	1000
Medicine	1000
Chemistry and Pharmacy	100

Physics, Zoology, Botany, Hindustani, and a few other subjects are optional.

After passing his preliminary Examination, every Candidate is required to attend one entire course of practical instruction (four months) at the Army Medical School, before being admitted to his examination for a Commission.

Pay at the Army Medical School (Netley) is 5*s*. a day without quarters, or 7*s*. a day with quarters.

Pay of 10*s*. a day is allowed from the date of passing the final Examination at the Army Medical School till time of service begins.

Passage to India is paid.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Military Secretary, Military Department, India Office, London.

ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

COOPERS HILL.

The Examination is by competetion, open to all British-born subjects, between the ages of 17 and 20, of sound constitution and a good moral character. Evidence on these points is required.

The Competetive Examination takes place in July, in the following subjects :

	Marks.
English—French—German—*each*	750
Mathematics (pure and mixed)	2500
Latin—Greek—*each*	1000
Inorganic Chemistry—Heat and Light—Electricity and Magnetism—Geology and Physical Geography —*each*	700
Drawing (two branches)—*each*	500

English Composition and some branches of Mathematics are compulsory.

The course of special education at Coopers Hill College for selected Candidates extends over three years, at an annual charge of 150*l*. Selected candidates may also study at Coopers Hill College on the annual payment of 90*l*., the rest being deducted from their pay after commencement of service.

Selected candidates may pursue their studies elsewhere if they prefer it, only they must present themselves at Coopers Hill College for the Final Examination.

Those who pass the Final Examination are appointed to the Indian Public Works Department, as Assistant Engineers at a salary of either Rs. 4200 (about 400*l*.), or Rs. 3000 (about 300*l*.) per annum.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSE OF LIVING IN LONDON.

The lowest sum for which a student can expect to get board and lodging in London is 1*l*. 10*s*. a week. The cost depends on the kind of accommodation and on the locality. In some districts he can find one room at from 10*s*. upwards a week ; two rooms from 15*s*. to 2*l*. or more ; and for his meals he will have to pay from 15*s*. to 2*l*. or more a week. There are also boarding-houses where all have meals together at fixed hours, at which the cost is from 2*l*. or more a week (for board and lodging). Or a student may live with a family, in which case he will readily gain acquaintance with English life and habits.

As an example of the cost of living in a London College Hospital (for medical students) we find the following prices at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

For each student's rooms per week 11*s*. or 15*s*., according to the accommodation. Breakfast, about 1*s*. luncheon, 6*d*. ; dinner in Hall, 1*s*. 6*d*.

University Hall.—For students at University College, good accommodation is provided in University Hall, an institution under the direction of a principal, who acts as tutor if required.

Resident students pay per Session (for one room) 12*l*. 21*l*. For two rooms, 21*l*. to 33*l*. Three rooms (for two students), 48*l*. Hall fees, for meals (including the Principal's fee, per Session), from 10*l*. 10*s*. to 12*l*. 12*s*. Non-resident students pay 8*l*. 8*s*. per Session for Hall fees. These sums do not include the vacations.

In Edinburgh and other cities of Great Britain the expenses of living are rather less than in London.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that the Lieutenant Governor's Rhotas party for native gentlemen for this afternoon is unavoidably postponed to to-morrow afternoon at the same hour, viz., 2 P. M., and that the place of embarkation will be Prinsep's Ghat instead of Mayo Hospital Ghat as originally fixed. The change of the day is owing to this day being the Akhere Chahar Shumba of the Mahomedans, and of the place of embarkation owing to the difficulty of getting the yacht above the Bridge.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy announced at the Delhi Durbar that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will pay a visit to India in the next cold season. It is stated that he will be accompanied by Sir Bartle Frere and Dr. Fayrer. This is the first time since the aquisition of the Indian territories that the Heir Apparent to the British Crown will honor its Eastern Empire with a visit. We hail the announcement with pleasure and thankfulness. About five years ago His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh visited India, and now our future sovereign proposes to follow his brother's example. This is a good sign. It shews that the Royal Family takes a lively interest in the welfare of India, and we do hope that this interest will descend to the masses of England by downward filtration.

THE FOLLOWING is the text of the Viceroy's address at the Delhi Durbar:

"MAHARAJAH, RAJAHS, AND SIRDARS,—On behalf of Her Majesty Queen I bid you heartily welcome.

Since I met you in Durbar, two years and a half ago, at Umballa, Lahore, and Mooltan, the Punjab has enjoyed peace and prosperity; the harvests have been plentiful, serious crime has diminished, and trade has flourished.

The administration of the province has been firmly and judiciously conducted by the Lieutenant-Governor, who has recently received from Her Majesty a well-earned mark of distinction.

The Native States has been well governed by the worthy distinguished representatives of the princely houses whom I see assembled here to-day.

A treaty of friendship and commerce has been concluded with the Amir of Kashgar, which, by the cordial co-operation of the Maharajah of Cashmere, will benefit trade.

The Lieutenat-Governor has directed his attention to the opening of a new route for commerce to Afghanistan, with every prospect of success.

The value of communication by railway has been shown by the large quantities of grain which were sent last year out of the abundance of this province to Bengal and Behar, where the crops failed. The railway through Scind to the sea port of Kurrachee is being rapidly constructed, and will provide an additional outlet for the produce of the Punjab.

The increase of wealth and prosperity has made it necessary to add to the strength of the Civil administration. This will give to the principle officers more time to acquire a personal knowledge of their districts, and also afford greater opportunities for the honorable employment under Government of well-educated natives of the province.

There are some matters which, although they concern distant parts of India, may be interesting to you.

The affairs of the State of Baroda have for some time, caused considerable anxiety. The attempt recently made to poison Colonel Phayre, the representative of the British Government, was a most serious event, which demanded full and immediate inquiry. A Commission was accordingly appointed upon which, to my great satisfaction, the Maharajah of Gwalior and the Maharajah of Jeypore are serving. The Commission have not yet made their report; I shall therefore abstain from any further remarks upon this subject.

A difference has arisen between the British Government and the King of Ava, who, contrary to the assurance previously given by his ministers has claimed authority over the country of Western Karennee, which adjoins Her Majesty's dominions, and has always been recognised as independent by the British Government.

I have charged Sir Douglas Forsyth with a mission to Mandalay, and I trust that the question although it has assumed a serious aspect, may eventually be amicably settled.

These events affect but small portions of Her Majesty's Indian territories, and do not interfere with the general tranquillity and prosperity of the Empire.

It will be my grateful duty to represent to the Queen the loyal reception with which I have been greeted as her representative by all classes in this city. I have received Her Majesty's commands to express the deep interest which she takes in the welfare of all her subjects and cordial friendship which she entertains towards the Princes and Chiefs of India.

It affords me particular pleasure to be able to make the announcement that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the heir to the British Throne, intends to visit India next winter. His Royal Highness has long cherished the desire of becoming personally acquainted with this portion of the Empire and I am sure that the princes and people of India will welcome him in such a manner as will shew their loyalty to the Throne and their attachment to the British Government.

It will be seen that His Excellency touched upon the most important topics of the day, but afforded very little insight into the views and policy of Government regarding them.

WE MAKE the following summary of the weather and crop reports published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*:

Burdwan, 22*nd March* 1875, Nil.—Weather warm. Barley about to be cut. Cholera prevalent in Culna and Jehanabad.

Bankoora, 20*th March* 1875, Nil.—Weather dry, but cloudy in the mornings. Winter crops nearly all reaped. Rain wanted for cotton and indigo. Cases of small-pox and cholera reported.

Midnapore, 20*th March* 1875, Nil.—A small shower reported at Gurbetta, otherwise no rain heard of. State and prospects of crops as usual, but a good fall of rain in the course of the next ten days will be very beneficial.

Hooghly, 20*th March* 1875, Nil.—Hot and dry, clear throughout; wind from south. Cold-weather crops not yet all gathered; yield pretty fair. Tobacco, melons, *pulwul* &c., vegetables want water. Water is very scarce for men and cattle, most of the tanks being dry. Damoodah water now coming down *Kanna Nudee* and *Surswattee*. Great relief to parts watered. Cholera increasing.

Howrah, 20*th March* 1875, Nil.—Weather hot, threatening rain on the 19th and 20th instant. *Boro* or spring rice crop (a very insignificant one, but the only one in the ground,) promise well.

24-*Pergunnahs* 22*nd March* 1875, Nil,—Weather warm and occasionally cloudy. Harvest of cold-weather crops all but over. Rain is needed to facilitate agricultural operations. Fever has considerably decreased at Barripore, but prevails in the neighbourhood. A good deal of cholera, though not of the worst type, is reported in the sub-divisions of Diamond Harbour, Busseerhat, and Satkhira; there are also a few cases in the other sub-divisions. Sporadic cases of small-pox are also reported.

Nudea, 20*th March* 1875, 0·06,—Weather hot and dry. There was shower of rain on the night of the 18th instant. The cold-weather crops are everywhere in good condition. Cholera very prevalent.

Jessore, 20*th March* 1875—Rain beginning to be generally wanted.

Moorshedabad, 20*th March* 1875, 0·02—Weather seasonable; heavier rain fell on Thursday in the north of the district, than at and about head quarters; hail is also reported. Atmosphere slightly cooled by Thursday's rain. All crops excellent, both those cut and those still standing. Slight damage reported from hail.

Dinagepore, 19*th March* 1875, 0·04.—Weather fine and hot, with exception of the mornings which are cloudy and damp. Slight rain has fallen. State and prospects of the crops are good.

Maldah, 20*th March* 1875, Nil.—The weather has become very dry, warm, and dusty. The crops are, as last reported, generally doing well.

Rajshahye, 20*th March* 1875, Nil.—The weather has been sultry without rains. State of the crops unchanged; *e.g.* doing well. Rain is much desired for the lands which are now being ploughed for rice sowings next month. Cases of small-pox and cholera continue to be reported, and are more numerous than last week.

Pubna, 20*th March* 1875, Nil.—Rain is much wanted.

Chittagong, 18*th March* 1875, Nil.—Cholera at Sudder station, and rather an epidemic of it near Sitakoond. A Native Doctor is on the spot. Fever prevalent since the rain of last week. Cattle-disease still continues.

Noakhally, 18*th March* 1875, Nil.—Almost the whole of this week has been cloudy, and attended with a strong southern wind. A severe gale passed over the villages of Bishnapore and Dhalleah, in the station of Amirgunge, on the night of the 10th instant. About 200 huts were blown down. A woman and an infant girl were killed by the falling of a house, and 8 men were wounded, and 9 heads of cattle killed, and 3 injured. The cold-weather crops are in good condition in all the stations, except Amirgunge, where they are said to have been somewhat injured by hailstones. Ploughing for the early rice crop has begun.

Tipperah, 18*th March* 1875, 0·21.—The weather has been very rainy and stormy in the north of the district. Some rain in all parts of the district. Cloudy with south winds. Brahmenbarriah rainfall 7·36.

Chittagong Hill Tracts, 19*th March* 1875, 1·82.—A considerable fall of rain with heavy squalls on the night of the 10th instant, and threatening since then. Weather much warmer. The hill-people are busily engaged in cutting their *jooms*. The fall of rain obstructed the *joom* cutting for a short time.

The Behar and Orissa districts are generally fair.

IT WILL be seen from the above that cholera is raging fearfully in several districts, notably in the district of Nuddea. We are glad to learn that our wealthy townsman, Babu Kaliprosunno Ghose, has deputed two doctors to his estate Pergunna Alumpore, which has newly come into his hands, to afford medical assistance to his suffering tenants, particularly in the villages Russulpore, Gopalpore, Serampore, and others in Dihi Srinaggur, and has also offered to advance them money to excavate new tanks and reclaim the old ones, for the supply of good drinking water, to the want of which the present epidemic of cholera is traced. He has also addressed the Magistrate urging the necessity of opening the canals, which used to communicate with the river Ichamutty, but which have now silted up. We hear that Mr. Stevens, the Magistrate, has proceeded to the afflicted villages to render assistance to the suffering population. Cannot a portion of the Road Cess Fnnd be applied to the opening of some of these canals?

WE HAVE received the following letter anent our article in our last entitled the Liberty of the Subject:—

SIR,—In your paper of the 22nd March you have an article headed "the Liberty of the Subject" in which you strongly animadvert on the illegal detention of prisoners and witnesses for the purpose of extorting (the trade term for it is "twisting") from either or both, statements to be used as evidence whether true or false.

Again in a Para about the Hooghly Bridge Tolls you have the words, "Unfortunately the European public have lost their old public spirit." Know you not, Sir, one who has protested against illegal detention and against the "twisting" of confessions from prisoners, especially in a notable case where the evidence was complete on the arrest of the culprit red-handed, the subsequent illegal detention and twisting during many days having been to extort from him who were his confederates, and who, Sir, to escape from further twisting might have named the Gaekwar, the Nestor of Hindoo Society, the Leader of the Mahomedan Community or even the Editor —— &c. &c. as promoter of his crime.

Now, Sir, if you have such a man in your mind's eye now, I ask you, would you confidently advise other Europeans to indulge in old public spirit or bid them go and do likewise?

Yours' Truly,
22*nd March* 1875. X. Y. Z.

Our correspondent is right. A graver case of official tyranny than the one he alludes to we do not remember to have seen, but whose fault was it? If the European public had shown their "old public spirit," and made a common cause with their victimized brother and moved Parliament on the subject, we feel confident that justice would have been done to him. Silk Buckingham was deported from India, but the Indian Press was freed. Where is the old public spirit now which was shewn then? Echo answers where?

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL'S obnoxious Municipalities' Bill was vetoed by the Viceroy, but he was allowed to carry a bill through, the object of which was to weed out the obnoxious members of the District Municipal Commissions by one-third of the total number every year. This law has not yet been put into force any where, but Mr. Wells, the new Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs, who made himself famous in Bancoorah and Furreedpore by his vigour beyond the law, has taken the first opportunity to give effect to the Campbellian law in the suburbs. Last Wednesday a meeting of the Suburban Municipal Commissioners was held to draw lots for turning out one-third of the members. The unhappy men were these: Messrs. Heysham and Apcar, Nawab Asgar Ali, Babus Annodapersad Banerjea, Chunder Madhub Ghose, Prankissen Mookerjea, Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee, Babu Taracknath Mullick, and another. A motion was made recommending to Government the re-appointment of Babu Prankissen Mookerjea and Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee, but the Chairman would not admit it as previous notice had not been given. We have nothing to say against the move of Mr. Wells, as it is fully justified by law, but its tendency is obvious. If one-third of the Municipal Commissioners be liable to be *annually* turned out, few who have any self-respect would care to accept the Commission, while those who hanker for this empty honor will as a matter of course seal their lips.

AT LAST Thursday's sitting of the Bengal Council the Mahomedan Marriage and Divorce Bill was pushed on to another stage. Several memorials were presented at the eleventh hour against the Bill. There seems to be a wide divergence of opinion regarding the merits of this Bill. Some Mahomedan gentlemen appear to think that it will be a direct interference with the religion of the Mahomedans, while others are of a contrary opinion. The Behar Mahomedans do not object to the Bill, if its operation be limited to Bengal. On the other hand the Mahomedan gentlemen, whom the Lieutenant Governor consulted, are positively of opinion that as the Bill is a permissive one, it can do no harm, but will do good. One thing however we cannot understand—why should the Mahomedan gentlemen want more time when the Bill was before the public in one form or another for more than a year and a half. The first correspondence on the subject was published by Sir George Campbell in the *Calcutta Gazette* in November 1873, and the Bill was introduced we believe in the beginning of 1874, but not a word was said against it during this long interval, and now when the Bill is all but passed, objections are pouring in. Still some deference ought to be paid to these objections, even though offered so late, and the Council at its last sitting accordingly provided that the proposed law should not be indiscriminately extended to all the territories subject to the control of the Lieutenant Governor, but to such districts as His Honor upon local reports may think fit to select. This was a reasonable compromise.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter from Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji addressed to a Bombay contemporary:

SIR,—As I have not been put into the witness-box either by the prosecution or the defence, I hope you will allow me

to say a few words about some matters concerning me personally which were referred to at the enquiry.

It is true that I received the resolution of May 1872. The history of the affair is simply this. Mr. Hurrychand Chintamon, who is at present in England as His Highness agent, obtained a copy, and I believe honesty, from an English friendin England. It was when he sent it to my about last June that His Highness, myself and my colleagues came to know of it. Mr. Hurrychand brought the existence of this resolution to the notice of Lord Salisbury on the 24th June last. The document was given to the defence by me, as I had received it. In the course of a conversation I mentioned the resolution to Sir Lewis Pelly. He asked for a copy of it and I gave it.

Colonel Phayre says I made no complaints to him about his course of proceedings. Colonel Phayre may have forgotten, but as a matter of fact I did complain to him several times. Colonel Phayre says he gave me all the assistance in his power. Had I been so fortunate as to have recieved that assistance no necessity would have arisen to write the khureeta of 2nd November. Colonel Phayre says, I more than once acknowledged the assistance he had given me in the matter of the Sirdar cases and other. True; but I am only sorry that the occasions were few and far between. I had more occasions to thank Sir Lewis Pelly in one week than I had for thanking Colonel Phayre in three months, and I was able to do more work both towards introducing new reforms and redressing old complaints in one week with Sir Lewis Pelly, than I was able to do in three months with Colonel Phayre.

Colonel Phayre says the facts of the two instances given in the khureeta of 2nd November are not correctly stated. I have not yet learned what was incorrect in them. For my part I can say that every fact is correctly stated.—

Yours faithfully.

DADABHOY NOWROJI.

WE ARE SORRY we could not make room last week for the following correspondence:

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, P. W. DEPARTMENT.

SIR—We, the undersigned, beg most respectfully both for ourselves and on behalf of the entire body of Native passengers Travelling a considerable distance by the E. I. Railway to represent to Government the extreme inconvenience and difficulty felt by them not only in the shape of unnecessary delay and increased expense but as well as refreshing themselves from the fatigue of the night and day's journey, occasioned by the abolition of the *Mittraloyas* or Hindu Hotels attached to the several Railway Stations. Whatever might have been the shortcomings of these Refreshment Rooms, Native passengers largely resorted to them and were obliged to be satisfied with their arrangements in the absence of anything better; nay, the existence of these *Mittraloyas* alone enabled them to break their journey, which but for the former would have to be undertaken without food, bathing or rest. It is needless to state that Hindu passengers are concerned in this matter, their religion simply precluding them from carrying or taking cooked food in the carriage or availing themselves of the English Hotels. Moreover, a long journey without bathing, food or rest severely tells upon the health of the passengers, specially of the females and children. We, therefore, earnestly solicit Government to take the subject into its favorable consideration and remove the grievances and inconveniences complained of, by ordering the re-establishment of the *Mittraloyas* or other refreshment rooms of the similar kind either under the superintendence of Railway authorities or any other contractor for the convenience of the Hindu passengers.

Signed by JODU NATH SEN AND 307 CLERKS ATTACHED TO THE SEVERAL OFFICES, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Calcutta,
17th February 1875.

No. 668 R.
Dated 11th March 1875.

Forwarded (in original) to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Calcutta, in continuation of previous correspondence ending with this office No. 3419, dated 27th December 1874. It is understood that the matter is about to receive consideration

(Sd.) C. H. LUARD, *Major* R E.,
Dy Secretary, Railway P.W. Department.

No 669 R.
Dated 11th March 1875.

Babu Jodu Nath Sen, Legislative Department, is informed that his application, dated 17th February 1875, regarding the re-establisment of *Mittraloyas* or Hindu Hotels on the several stations of the E. I. Railway, has been forwarded to the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta, for early report, with the remark that the matter has already received the attention and consideration of the Government of India in the P. W. Department.

(Sd.) C. H. L.

Oh! for an hour of Lord Lawrence for Railway reform. No other Governor General did more than his Lordship for the promotion of the convenience and comfort of Native passengers travelling by the Rail. We hope Lord Northbrook's Government will do something for the restoration of the Mitralayas or refreshment rooms for native travellers. Babu Nilcomul Mitter, who was the founder of the refreshment-rooms, which were called after his name we believe may yet assist, if the Government will hold out due encouragement.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the names of the undermentioned subscribers in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association:

	Rs.
Babu Issurchunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate, Bussirhat	600
„ Nilmony Coomar, Calcutta	180
Babu Brindabunchunder Chatterjea, Sub-Registrar, Baraset	150
„ Bamachurn Banerjea, Pleader, High Court	100
„ Nobin Chunder Pal, Metiabruz	100

Although we hope that the thousand rupee subscriptions, to which Dr. Sircar had hitherto limited his suffrage, have not ceased, the reception of small subscriptions is decidedly a move in the right direction, for it will give no professed lover of science and national progress a pretext to hold himself aloof.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Shomeprokash* noticing the circumstance of the parting interview of the Holkar with the Governor-General observes that the policy adopted by the Supreme Government with respect to Baroda indicates a change of policy with respect to the tributary and allied princes. It behoves these princes, to study superior qualifications and fitness. And this fitness cannot be learned by merely sticking to the Indian system of politics. They must learn European politics and European system of Government and when they introduce European system of politics and Government in their respective Governments they will not be held answerable when laches occur. If the Moharaja Holkar has learned something of European politics during his sojourn in Calcutta he has profited by his visit. If he has not done so nothing that he has learned will help him to extricate him from the abyss into which he may be plunged by the whirl-wind raised by the joint action of the English newspapers, the resident and the local Governments. It will not be enough if the tributary princes study European politics. They must do something else. They, must bestow all the high appointments of their State upon Europeans, gain the good graces of the local Governments and the Residents by assiduous courtship and occasionally humouring the English Editors.

With reference to the question of neglected education of the poor whites and the resolutions of the Government on the subject, the *Bharat Sangskaruk* observes: the neglect of education of only 500 whites has given rise to so much agitation but who cares about knowing how many, native youths are neglected in Calcutta, amongst the native youths of teachable age in Bengal a large percentage are illiterate. In the number of the white youths—the uneducated girls are included. If the unlettered native girls be included, the number of lettered youths would dwindle into so many per thousand. We may now reasonably expect that Government will extend the benefits of education to all classes alike.

The *Burdwan Procharika* requests the attention of Magistrates disposing of municipal cases at Burdwan to the fact that the fines imposed are always exorbitant and out of propotion to the offences committed.

The *Dacca Prokash* says that the refractory ryots of Oottershapore have agreed to refer their disputes to a committee of four arbitraters of whom Khaje Abdul Gunny, C. S. I. of Dacca is one. Until the settlement of the disputes there will be quartered amongst them a special police consisting of a Sub-Inspector and four Constables.

With reference to the recent Naga atrocities committed in Assam, the above journal suggests that instead of sending troops to punish the barbarain tribes which does not make any impression, the British Government should have recourse to the expedient of introducing the arts of civilized life amongst the mountain tribes by means of their headmen. The great curse now appears to be that there savages find considerable leisure after satisfying their natural wants.

Referring to the visits to Calcutta notabilities and institutions paid by Mr. Grant Duff the *Barahanagore Samachar* enquires whether the visits to well-furnished mansions will give the distinguished visitor any idea of the condition of the people and their opinions and sentiments with regard to the British Government. If he had visited the interior of the country and communicated with the people that visit and communication would have dispelled from his mind the idea fostered by little minded Europeans that the Bengalees are disaffected towards the Government, and would have lent an authoritative support to his views in our favor.

From the late article of the *Times* auguring ill-omen from the interview between Scindia and Holkar, the *Bungo Bundhoo* infers that the people in England are exhorting the Indian Government to be always armed and to practise the diplomacy of sowing discord and disunion among the chiefs and princes of India.

The *Somachar Chundrika* regrets that notwithstanding the repeated clamour on the part of the people of this city, the evils of prostitution are still bitterly experienced and is at a loss to understand why the Government is not taking any steps to mitigate the evil. The panacea for these evils, according to the editor is segregation and he urges the authorities to lose no time in giving effect to the scheme.

Referring to the bill for regulating the criminal procedure of the High Courts the *Shomeprokash* approves of the measure by which the number of jurors is reduced from twelve to nine, but he thinks it would have been still much better if the number were limited to five, as it is not always easy to find nine qualified impartial men well-versed in law and thoroughly well acquainted with social usages and manners.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* citing some cases of mofussil tyranny and oppression on the part of the district Magistrates reminds Lord Northbrook of the promise made by him to the petitioners who prayed that the new Criminal Procedure Code may not be passed into law, that he will have an eye on the proceedings of the Magistrates and if cases of abuse of power on the part of Magistrates come under his notice he will repeal the law. If proper enquiries be made, continues the editor, innumerable cases of magisterial oppression in every district may be brought to notice. In spite of a free press and the presence of a large body of independent and official Europeans of the highest rank, when a Calcutta Magistrate exhibits so many freaks of power, it may be easily conceived what amount of wrong and injustice may be committed by Mofussil Magistrates upon whom there is virtually no restraint.

The *Education Gazette* finds much relief by the visible tokens of appreciation by the natives of the advantages of physical education in the shape of encouragement to Gymnastics and athletic sports.

Correspondence.

FAMINE REWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I cannot avoid remarking that while the Government has been, on the one hand, rather prodigal in distributing the honors, it seems, on the other, to have under-estimated somehow or other the acts of liberality done by some men far worthier than many of those dubbed as Rajahs and Rai Bahadoors &c., I will content myself with citing just one instance in this respect. Babu Unnoda Prosad Roy—a young, enlightened and wealthy gentleman of Cossimbazar, came forward like many of his brother-zemindars, at the outbreak of the scarcity with his characteristic liberality, and did much to relieve distress. He contributed the handsome amount of Rs. 5,800 in aid of the Famine Relief Funds started and besides caused several tanks in Moorshedabad to be dug and a road constructed over a distance of 3 miles at his sole expense in order to provide works for able-bodied men, he opened in Rungpore Shanibarya a Charitable Dispensary and a Relief Centre (*annachattra*) where 400 to 500 distressed persons received every day cooked food for months continually. His *annachattra* was reported more than once by Mr. Glazier, the then Collector, in the *Calcutta Gazettee* as "the best managed" of its kind; but the Dispensary, though placed under the direct supervision of the late Relief Commissioner does not seem even to have reached the notice of Government, for there is no mention whatever of it in the Lieutenant Governor's minute on the services rendered by Zemindars and other gentlemen during the famine of 1874 in Bengal. If the Dispensary and other relief measures started by the Babu had been properly taken into account—I have reasons to believe that he, instead of being classed in a promiscuous manner with men in part III, would have doubtless been ranked in the 2nd. if not in the first part of the Minute; and that occupying as he really did a prominent position in the relief of distress, the wealthy Babu would have perhaps found himself honored with a title. But he, it appears, was not rightly represented to the Bengal Government, and the cause of this oversight or mis-representation, whatever it might be, is best known to the District Officers and the late Relief Commissioner concerned, the Government which has made the classification as per reports furnished by them, being in no way to blame. However, as it is not yet too late to bring to the notice of our Lieutenant Governor this instance of oversight almost amounting to injustice, I gladly do so on behalf of one who has worked so nobly in the cause of humanity; and as for the veracity of my statements I make bold to challenge contradiction. I must not also be supposed to be indulging in highly colored panegyrics upon the liberality of this gentleman if I go a little further and state here something more about him which I happen to know. The catalogue of his public acts is too long for this letter to contain. For an instance, he maintains in Tipperah at his sole expense a first rate Charitable Dispensary, an Anglo-Vernacular-school and an Entrance class English school being all provided with efficient tutorial staff and called after his own name (Vide the administrative Reports for 1872-73 of Mr. Hankey the then Commissioner of Chittagong Division and annual Education Reports for Tipperah) the latter. Institution only getting Government aid of Rs. 50 a month. What I have written above is, I believe, sufficient to convince any one of the munificence and public-spirit of Babu Annoda Prosad Roy; and I hope that considering all these works of public utility done by the Babu,—our good Lieutenant Governor will be pleased to confer upon him some such marks of distinction, as may appear reasonable,—not so much to gratify individual ambition as to foster and reward unpretended philanthropy.

Yours faithfully.

D.

28th March 1875.

SCIENTIFIC CULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

DEAR SIR,—Whatever be the merits of the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley's speech at the last Convocation, it is highly gratifying to observe the deep interest he has evinced in the cause of Science.

It is very interesting to note how exactly his remarks on the Physics course of the B. A. Examination bears out my view of the state of scientific education here. "Many of the best students of the year," remarks the Vice-Chancellor "choose this course;" and yet he is led to add that "the Examiners' reports show that their answers went little beyond the *careful reproduction* of the matter of the text-books." The italics are mine, but they shew the real state of affairs beyond all doubt, evidently the cause cannot but have been the mistaking of the means for the end on the part of the students. Now here the poets' remark on the intoxication of shallow learning and his advice to drink deep or not at all, is more true than any where else. Science is now the rage of the day. It is however but just that it should be put on a sound basis.

In speaking of the "main functions" of the University, Mr. Bayley mentions the raising up of "indigenous schools of science, of literature." Happily for us, thanks to the noble exertions of men like the venerable Vidyasagar, we have every hope for the latter, but when may we expect to have the former? Alas! Echo answers when?

Again the learned Vice-Chancellor enumerates the creation of a national school of science among what he reckons as our "palpable needs," and wounds up with the remarks—"There is in India so boundless a field for the exercise of literary activity and for scientific research of every class, that for the *very shame* we should not allow it to remain unworked." would that this exhortation of a sympathising foreigner will find a feeling response in our land; would that shame will at last stir up the callous hearts of ou countrymen and make them beat in unison with those who have the power but not the means to wipe off this crying disgrace.

In passing, Sir, I cannot help referring to a fact in our social history which to my mind acts more efficaciously than

any thing else in keeping dormant or smothering in the bud the energies of our race. It is the sad want of proper habits of observation. The cause however is not far to seek. From childhood every curiosity of the dawning spirit here is stifled by those vested with its care. The elders generally look down upon any attempt to know more on the part of the younger generation, and the inquisitiveness which if carefully tended would lay the germ of future eminence is sternly reproved as impertinence unsuited to one in his teens. Very likely ignorance is at the root of the matter, the importance of the diffusion of a sound scientific knowledge cannot therefore fail to be apparent to the weakest of intellects.

This is all the more urgently needed when we see around us the forces enacted under the *nom-de-plume* of scientific exhibitions. Take, Sir, for illustration the annual conversaziones of the Mahomedan Literary Society; with better management they surely might be turned into mighty engines for good, while as at present constituted, they merely gratify the senses, leaving the intellect much in *statu quo*. People flock there to witness fire-works, feel galvanic shocks, admire pictures, drink iced water, hear the band, and stare at the big guns; when they return home they beautifully sleep away their mixed sensations, and next morning are as innocent of electricity, optics or chemistry as ever.

It was a real pleasure, Sir, to read the other day of the most laudable aim of the Italian Opera Company to aid Father Lafont in investigating Science. Ought not this to furnish a lesson to our theatres and operas to contribute towards Dr. Sircar's project?

It is quite refreshing to find Dr. Kanyelall Dey has come forward, though rather late in the day, with a handsome contribution in aid of the above. It is truly a pity that the majority of our countrymen are dead to the pleasurable feeling of humanising society by endowing scientific education and research. At every step they ask *Cui Bono*? when they should do well to examine and watch. It is now however to be hoped Dr. Sircar will not have to wait any longer to make his scheme an established fact and thus form the nucleous of a better and wortheir and healthier state of things.

Yours Truly.
G.

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Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*March* 24, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The 16th March* 1875.—Mr. James Cruickshank Geddes is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Shahabad, from the date on which he may relieve Mr. A. V. Palmer.

The 17th March 1875.—The following officers, who were temporarily appointed to be Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors during the late famine operations, will continue to act as such until further orders:—

Messrs. A. H. Warde-Jones, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad; A. W. Scanlan, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye Division; Baboos Sashi Bhushun Dutt, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah; Juggobundo Khan, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora; Omullo Churn Mullick, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah; Poresh Nath Sookul, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea; Protab Nath Roy, Acting Deputy Collector of Survey, Midnapore; Lolit Mohun Dhur, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora; Hurrish Chunder Banerjee, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshahye Division; Hurry Mohun Chandra, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rajshye Division. Moulvi Motioulla, Acting Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore.

The 18th March 1875.—Baboo Ram Brohmo Chatterjee, Sub-Duputy Collector, Contai, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 8th February 1875.

The leave of absence for one month granted under orders of the 22nd January 1875 to Mr. George Henry Atkinson, Assistant Magistrate, in charge of the Kendraparah Division of the Cuttack District, to enable him to attend the examination to be held in Calcutta in April next for High Proficiency in Uriya, is cancelled.

Mr. James Pratt, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code. With effect from the 12th April 1875 or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

In supersession of the orders of the 10th November 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th idem, Mr. H. L. Dampier, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed leave, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 15th October to the afternoon of the 6th November 1874.

The 19th March 1875.—Mr. Trevor Jhon Chicheley Grant, Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21 Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 12th April 1875.

Mr. Frederick William Voysey Peterson, is appointed to act, as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. J. C. Grant, or until further order.

Mr. William Erskine Ward, M. A., Officiating Judge of Dinagepore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

The 22nd March 1875.—Mr. Albert Champion Mangles, Magistrate and Collector of Patna, is allowed furlough for six months, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Mr. Herbert Moselay is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Patna during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. C. Mangles, or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Clifford Tute, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Jungypore Division of the Moorshedabad District, is allowed for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher acted in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police from the 25th October 1874 to the date on which he relieved Mr. W. H. Cornish of his duties of District Superintendents of Police, Jessore.

Moulvi Syed Sadiq Ali, Sub-Deputy Collector, Tajpore, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Colonel Arthur Elderton, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court of that Cantonment.

Mr. Colman Patrick Lowis Macaulay, M.A, is appointed to act temporarily as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in the 24-Purgunnahs, from the date on which Mr. J. Crawfurd returns to duty as Acting Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

The 23rd March 1875.—The following Officers are vested with the powers of a Collector in the districts mentioned opposite their names under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of taking up lands for the Nothern Bengal State Railway, viz.—

Mr. Edward Vessey Westmacott, Acting Collector of Dinagepore—in Rungpore.

Mr. Warren Hastings D'Oyly, Collector of Rajshahye—in Bogra and Pubna.

Fleetwood Hugo Pellew, C.S., reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 12th March 1875.

Sir William James Hershel, Bart. is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Presidency Division during the absence, on leave, of Lord H. Ulick Browne, or until further orders.

Moulvi Tujummul Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

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The Registry Office will be open from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M. during the months of April and May, or until further orders; but applicants for registration will not be admitted after 12 o'clock.

For the first sixteen days of the month of April no registrations will be allowed unless in accordance, as respects dates and localities, with the arrangement specified below, which has been made by special direction: namely, Carriages, Palankeens, Drivers and Bearers belonging to the parts of the Town and Suburbs mentioned will be registered on the dates stated, and no others:—

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April 7th. From Machooabazar Street to Colootollah and Canning Streets.

April 8th. From Colootollah and Canning Streets to Bowbazar Street.

April 9th. From Bowbazar to Janbazar Street.

April 10th. From Janbazar to Park Street.

April 13th. From Park Street to Lower Circular Road, including Hastings and the Fort.

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